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Little Rag-Tag.

A curly, bright head, and perched upon it
Little Rag-tag of a brown sun-bonnet;
A pair of old shoes, forever untied,
Whose soles have holes, whose toes grin wide.
Come sun or come shade, come shine or come rain.
To little Rag-tag it's ever the same;
With an air of the most supreme content,
She paddles and plays till the day is spent.

Why people complain she never can see,
When God is as good as ever can be;
She talks to herself, and laughs, and sings
About the world and its beautiful things;
But, though He is good to all of the rest,
She is very sure that He loves her the best!
Oh, how much better this world would wag
If we all had hearts like little Rag-tag!

A Discontented Poet.

Man's a fool!
When it's hot he wants it cool;
When it's cold he wants it hot—
No er contented with his lot.

When it's dry
He for showers is heard to sigh;
When—to meet his wish—it rains,
Of the wet the fool complains.

Hot or cold, dry or wet,
Nothing suits that he can get;
I consider, as a rule,
Man's a fool.

THE OCEAN DEPTHS.

I am a diver—a diver from choice—and I am proud of my profession. Where is such courage required as is needed here? It is nothing to be a soldier; a diver, however—but I forbear. I will tell my story, and leave others to judge concerning it.

An appalling shipwreck occurred, not long ago, upon the wildest part of the coast of Newfoundland. The tidings of this calamity reached the ears of thousands; but, amid the crowd of accidents which followed in quick succession, it was soon forgotten. Not by us, however. We found that the vessel had sunk upon a spot where the water's depth was by no means great and that a daring man might easily reach her.

She was a steamer called the Marmion, and had been seen going suddenly down, without an instant's warning, by some fishermen near by. She had, undoubtedly, struck a hidden rock, and had thus been, in one moment, destroyed.

I spoke to my associates of the plan, and they approved it. No time was lost in making the necessary preparations, and a short time beheld us embarked in our small schooner for the sunken ship. There were six of us, and we anticipated extraordinary success.

So deep was the water that no vestige of a ship's mast remained above the surface, to point out the resting place of the Marmion. We were compelled, therefore, to select the scene of operations according to the best of our ability. Down went the sails of our schooner, and Rimmer and I put on our diving armor. We fixed on our helmets tightly, and screwed on the hose. One by one each clumsy article was adjusted. The weights were hung, and we were ready.

"It looks terrible blackish, Berton," said Rimmer to me.

"Oh," I replied, gayly, "it's only a little mist—all right!"

"Ah!" He uttered a low exclamation, which sounded hollow from his cavernous helmet.

"All ready," I cried, in a loud voice, which they, however, could not easily distinguish. Then, making a proper sign, I was swung over the side.

Down we went, I first, and Rimmer close behind me. It did not take a long time for us to reach the bottom. We found ourselves upon what seemed a broad plain, sloping downward, toward the south, and rising slightly toward the north. Looking forward then, a dim, black object arose, which our experienced eyes knew to be a lofty rock.

As yet, we could not be certain that this was the place where the Marmion had struck. But soon a round, black object became discernible, as we glanced at the rocky base.

Rimmer struck my arm, and pointed. I signed ascent, and we moved onward more quickly.

A few moments elapsed; we had come nearer to the rock. The black object now looked like the stern of a vessel whose hull lay there.

Suddenly Rimmer struck me again, and pointed upward. Following the direction of his hand, I looked up, and saw the upper surface of the water all foamy and in motion. There was a momentary thrill through my heart, but it passed over. We were in a dangerous situation. A storm was coming on!

But should we turn back now, when we were so near the object of our search? Already it lay before us. We were close beside it. No, I would not. I signalized to Rimmer to go forward, and we still kept our course.

Now the rock rose up before us, black, rugged, dismal. Its rough sides were worn by the action of the water, and some places were covered by marine plants and name'ess ocean vegetation. We passed onward, we clambered over a spur, which jutted from the cliff, and there lay the steamer.

The Marmion—there she lay upright, with everything still standing. She had gone right down, and had settled in such a position, among the rocks, that she stood upright here, just as though she lay at her wharf. We rushed eagerly along and clambered up her sides. There was a low moan in the water, which sounded warningly in our ears, and told us of a swift-approaching danger. What was to be done must be done speedily. We hurried forward. Rimmer rushed to the cabin. I went forward to descend into the hold. I descended the ladder. I walked into the engineer's room. All was empty here, all was water. The waves of the ocean had entered, and were sporting with the works of man. I went into the freight-room. Suddenly I was startled by an appalling noise upon the deck. The heavy footsteps of some one, running, as though in mortal fear, or most dreadful haste, sounded in my ears. Then my heart throbbed wildly; for it was a fearful thing to hear, far down in the silent depths of the ocean.

Pshaw! it's only Rimmer.

I hurriedly ascended the deck by the first outlet that appeared. When I speak of hurry, I speak of the quickest movement possible, when encumbered with so much armor. But this movement of mine was quick; I rushed upward; I sprang out upon the deck.

It was Rimmer!

He stepped forward and clutched my arm. He pressed it with a convulsive grasp, and pointed to the cabin.

I attempted to go there.

He stamped his foot, and tried to hold me back. He pointed to the boat, and implored me, with frantic gestures, to go up.

It is appalling to witness the horror struck soul trying to express itself by signs. It is awful to see these signs when no face is plainly visible, and no voice is heard. I could not see his face plainly, but his eyes, through his heavy mask, glowed like coals of fire.

"I will go!" I exclaimed. I sprang from him. He clasped his hands together, but dared not follow.

Good heaven! I thought, what fearful thing is here? What scene can be so dreadful as to paralyze the soul of a practiced diver. I will see for myself.

I walked forward. I came to the cabin door. I entered the forward saloon, but saw nothing. A feeling of contempt came to me. Rimmer shall not come with me again, I thought. Yet I was awe-struck. Down in the depths of the sea there is only silence—oh, how solemn! I paced the long saloon, which had echoed with the shrieks of the drowning passengers. Ah! there are thoughts which sometimes fill the soul, which are only felt by those to whom scenes of sublimity are familiar. Thus thinking, I walked to the after-cabin and entered.

Had not my hand clenched the door with a grasp which mortal terror had made convulsive, I should have fallen to the door. I stood nailed to the spot. For there before me stood a crowd of people—men and women—caught in the last death struggle by the overwhelming waters, and fastened to the spot, each in the position in which death had found him. Each one had sprung from his chair at the shock of the sinking ship, and, with one common emotion, all had started for the door. But the waters of the sea had been too swift for them. Lo! then—some wildly grasping the table, others the beams, others the sides of the cabin—there they all stood. Near the door was a crowd of people, heaped upon one another—some on the floor, others rushing over them—all seeking, madly, to gain the outlet. There was one who sought to clamber over the table, and still was there, holding on to an iron post. So strong was each convulsive grasp, so fierce the struggle of each with death, that their hold had not yet been relaxed; but each one stood and looked frantically to the door.

To the door—good heaven! To me, to me they were looking! They were glancing at me, all those dreadful, those terrible eyes! Eyes in which the fire of life had been displaced by the chilling gleam of death. Eyes which still glared, like the eyes of the maniac, with no expression. They froze me with their cold and icy stare. They had no meaning; for the soul had gone. And this made it still more horrible than it could have been in life; for the appalling contortion of their faces, expressing fear, horror, despair, and whatever else the human soul may feel, contrasting with the cold and glassy eyes, made their vacancy yet more fearful. He upon the table seemed more fiendish than the others, for his long black hair was disheveled, and floated horribly down—and his beard and mustache, all loosened by the water, gave him the grimness of a demon. Oh, what woe and torture! what unutterable agonies appeared in the despairing glance of those faces—faces twisted into spasmodic contortions, while the souls that lighted them were writhing and struggling for life.

I heeded not the dangerous sea which, even when we touched the steamer, had slightly rolled. Down in these awful depths the swell would not be very strong unless it should increase with ten-fold fury above. But it had been increasing, though I had not noticed it, and the motion of the water began to be felt in the abysses. Suddenly the steamer was shaken and rocked by the swell.

At this the hideous forms were shaken and fell. The heaps of people rolled asunder. That demon on the table seemed to make a spring directly toward me. It fled, shrieking—all were after me, I thought. I rushed out with no purpose but to escape. I sought to throw off my weights and rise.

My weights could not be loosened—I pulled at them with frantic exertions, but could not loosen them. The iron fastenings had grown stiff. One of them I wrested off in my convulsive efforts, but the other still kept me down. The tube, also, was lying down still in my passage-way through the machine rooms. I did not know this until I had exhausted my strength, and almost my hope, in vain efforts to loosen the weight, and still the horror of that scene in the cabin rested upon me.

Where was Rimmer? The thought flashed across me. He was not here. He had returned. Two weights lay near, which seemed thrown off in terrible haste. Yes, Rimmer had gone. I looked up; there lay the boat, tossing and rolling among the waves.

I rushed down into the machine-room, to go back, so as to loosen my tube. I had gone through passages carelessly, and this lay there, for it was unrolled from above as I went on. I went back in haste to extricate myself; I could stay here no longer; for if all the gold of Golconda was in the vessel, I would not stay in company with the dreadful dead!

Back—fear lent wings to my feet. I hurried down the stairs, into the lower-hold once more, and retraced my steps through the passages below. I walked back to the place into which I had first descended. It was dark; a new feeling of horror shot through me; I looked up. The aperture was closed!

Heaven! was it closed by mortal hand? Had Rimmer, in his panic flight blindly thrown down the trap-door, which I now remembered to have seen open when I descended? or had some fearful being from the cabin—that demon who sprung toward me?—

I started back in terror.

But I could not wait here; I must go; I must escape from the den of horrors. I sprang up the ladder, and tried to raise the door. It resisted my efforts; I put my helmeted head against it, and tried to raise it; the rung of the ladder broke beneath me, but the door was not raised; my tube came down through it and kept it partly open, for it was a strong tube and kept strongly expanded by close-wound wire.

I seized a bar of iron, and tried to pry it up; I raised it slightly, but there was no way to get it up further. I looked around, and found some blocks; with these I raised the heavy door, little by little, placing a block in, to keep what I had gained. But the work was slow, and laborious, and I had worked a long while before I had it raised four inches.

The sea rolled more and more. The submerged vessel felt its power, and rocked. Suddenly it wheeled over, and lay upon its side.

I ran around to get on the deck above, to try and lift up the door. But when I came to the other outlet, I knew it was impossible; for the tube would not permit me to go so far, and then I would rather have died a thousand deaths than have ventured again so near the cabin.

I returned to the fallen door; I sat down in despair and waited for death. I saw no hope of escape. This, then, was to be my end.

But the steamer gave a sudden lurch again acted upon by the power of the waves. She had been balanced upon a rock, in such a way that a slight action of the water was sufficient to tip her over.

She creaked, and groaned, and labored, and then turned upon her side.

I rose; I clung to the ladder; I pressed the trap-door open, while the steamer lay with her deck perpendicular to the ground. I sprang out, and touched the bottom of the sea. It was in good time: for a moment after, the mass went over back again.

Then, with a last effort, I twisted the iron fastening of the weight which kept me down; I jerked it. It was loosed, it broke, it fell. In a moment I began to ascend, and in a few minutes I was floating on the water—for the air which is pressed down for the diver's consumption consitutes a buoyant mass, which raises him up from the sea.

Thanks to heaven! There was the strong boat, with my bold, brave men! They felt me raising; they saw me, and came and saved me.

Rimmer had fled from the horrid scene when I entered the cabin, but remained in the boat to lend his aid. He never went down again, but became a sea captain. As for me, I still go down, but only to vessels whose crews have been saved.

A NEW "JERUSALEM."—This is the way one choir sings the first verse of "Jerusalem, my happy home":

Yin-lu-sah-leng, Yin-lu-sah-leng,
Di-ming jih ezo pao-po;
Ling-cong z'eo kyi-z we tao,
Peh ngo zin gyi en we?

The choir to which we now refer is composed of Chinamen; but there are plenty of American choirs that sing just as badly or worse.

Editorial Responsibility.

In the Brooklyn trial his honor Judge Neilson, rendered, incidentally, what seems to us an eminently wise decision, the New York *Herald* says, and we are happy to note that good law and strict justice seem for once to coincide. His judgment was that however the editor or proprietor of a newspaper may be responsible in damages for injuries done to others by publications made in his journal, yet he cannot be accounted morally responsible for the effect of any articles that appear in his paper unless it be shown that they were either written by himself or distinctly published with knowledge and consent. Discussion of the point arose upon the proffer by Mr. Evarts of certain articles printed in the *Golden Age* while Mr. Tilton was editor. One of these articles was an extract from the Troy *Times*, given as news, and of course it was not pretended that Mr. Tilton wrote it; and it was not proposed even to show that he wrote the others. It was argued that as these pieces contemplated marriage from a very loose standpoint it would be sufficient to show that they were published in a paper controlled by Mr. Tilton in order to show that he held the same views, and the learned counsel proposed to make a precedent in this case "to hold an editor responsible in the sphere of public opinion and morality for articles that are published in his newspaper, whether he is personally the writer of them or not, if they appear as the issue of his paper, and not credited to any other source"—that is, as was further explained, if the articles were "original matter."

Now the theory of editorial responsibility thus imagined by Mr. Evarts would place editors in a difficult dilemma between their obligations to public morality and their obligations to give the news. For the "original matter" contemplated by the lawyers covers all that is given in a newspaper that has not been previously printed. It does not merely mean the editorial articles; those presumed expressions of the editor's opinions on the topics of the day, for which his responsibility is never denied and for which alone of all that appears in the paper he can be rationally deemed responsible; but it covers all that he prints without copying it from some other journal or printed source—all that does not go within turned commas. Our first obligation is to give the news. Are we responsible, morally, for what the news may be?

Experiments on Intoxication.

The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* publishes an article, by Dr. Cornil, on certain experiments made by Dr. Magnan to investigate the effects of alcoholism on the animal economy. The first series comprises the administration of brandy to dogs. The animal at first evinces some excitement, which gradually increases, and ends in stupefaction and a comatose sleep, accompanied by a fall in the temperature of the body, insensibility, and paralysis of the hind legs. This state is transitory; but if the experiment be indifinitely repeated, a peculiar nervous sensitiveness may be remarked at the end of a fortnight. The subject pricks up its ears, watches, then starts at the slightest noise, shows fear, and experiences illusions and hallucinations which assume the form of a regular delirium within the space of a month, with fits of trembling. If the brandy be suppressed death ensues, accompanied by indifference and stupefaction. There is a great difference between the action of mere brandy and the liquor known as absinthe, which is an alcoholic tincture of wormwood; and Dr. Magnan's experiments go far to refute the opinion of those who consider this favorite beverage to be inert except in so far as it is alcoholic. Given in a weak dose to a dog, a shivering is observed to take place, with muscular twitches and jerks in the neck, and rapid but uplifted motions of the head, shoulders, and back. Administered in heavy doses, convulsive fits are the consequence, but differing materially from paraplegia, or delirium tremens. Hallucinations, moreover, appear at the very first experiments, instead of being nearly the last stage, as in the case of mere brandy. In man Dr. Magnan divides intoxication by alcohol into three stages—mania, delirium tremens, and stupor. We need not here describe these different states, which are pretty generally known, but cannot omit the fact that convulsive fits almost exclusively occur in that kind of alcoholism that is produced by absinthe. Passing by the subject of chronic intoxication, it either ends in madness or general paralysis. The former is preceded or accompanied by unnatural obesity, the latter by sclerosis of the nervous centers. These different states are effects of "intoxication" in its real sense of "poisoning," and should not be confounded with mere dipsomania, or hard drinking at irregular intervals, or by fits and starts.

Chinese Politeness.

Rules of politeness are all regulated at Pekin by a Tribunal of Rites. In case you wish to pay a visit to a mandarin, the proper thing to do is to send in your card, on a small piece of red paper, on which is your name, followed by a polite sentence, as this: "The tender and sincere friend of your lordship, and the perpetual disciple of your doctrine, thus presents himself to pay his respects and to bow before you to the earth." If the mandarin is willing to receive you, he asks you to pass before him. You are expected to make the humble reply, "I dare not;" and, after an infinity of gestures, which are all arranged, and obligatory phrases, the master of the house bows to a chair, and slightly dusts it with the corner of his robe, upon which you are at length seated. The difficulties are much increased when ten or a dozen mandarins call upon an English man at once, and, according to the custom, tea is offered, beginning at one of the highest rank. He pretends to offer to the next, then to the third, and so on to the last. All having politely refused, he permits himself to drink it. The second, in turn, has to offer the cup to the others, and thus the farce proceeds until all have gone through the wearisome task.

Of Manslaughter.

At Coventry, in England, after a long coroner's inquiry, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against a midwife named Elizabeth Ingram. The evidence showed that she had attended a large number of confinements, and had conveyed puerperal fever to the patients. She was cautioned by the coroner to cease from practice, but did not do so. Since then two inquests have been held on fatal cases she had attended. At the first inquiry Ingram was censured, and finally she was committed to take her trial on a charge of manslaughter. Four other cases of puerperal fever attended by her have proved fatal.

Talking of the Cold.

The cold wave that visited the country made a special visit to the West. A Montana paper gives a record of the thermometer during a portion of the month. The register for one week showed all the way from thirty to fifty-six degrees below zero, going far below the bottom figures of thermometers generally, and making it necessary to have special ones arranged for the purpose. Ordinary thermometers were frozen up. Numbers of people were frozen to death.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Interesting Letters from Colonel Long to the American Geographical Society—Another Watershed of the Upper Nile Discovered—Sanguinary Hospitality.

An important letter has been received by Chief Justice Daily, president of the American Geographical Society, from Col. Charles C. Long, the African explorer, who accomplished the undertaking of navigating the water of the Victoria Nyanza, and who is a claimant to the discovery of one of the sources of the Nile.

The letter bears date Gonda Kora, Central Africa, 1874, and begins by stating that the writer was commissioned by Colonel C. G. Gordon, C. B., Governor General of the Provinces of the Equator, to visit M'Tse, King of Ugundo, and for which object he left Gonda Kora on the 24th of April last, accompanied by two soldiers and two servants, and reached Victoria Nyanza, after fifty-eight days of painful marching, and all suffering from the jungle fever. King M'Tse received Mr. Long (the White Prince) with courtly honors, and on the following day, to complete the honors, decapitated thirty of his subjects, the King during these bloody executions displaying great feeling. He (Mr. Long), after a few days' sojourn, obtained the king's permission to visit the lake and to return thence by Ripon Falls and by the river to Urondogain. On his return the king again decapitated seven of his subjects, saying in broken Arabic: "It is necessary to do so, because you wish to go by the river Nile; but it pains my heart to kill them." M'Tse is thirty-five years of age, tall, has a good figure and possesses a higher intelligence than his subjects. Mr. Long remained twenty-nine days as the guest of the king, and frequent visits to him were honored by the killing of eight or ten of his subjects. His horse, the only one in Uganda, was an object of the greatest wonder to M'Tse, and of wonder and fear to the whole country. The king's manner toward Mr. Long was one of marked consideration. In his presence he (Long) sat in a chair, while the king's courtiers prostrated themselves at his feet. M'Tse seemed carried away by Mr. Long's description of the various civilized countries, and frequently exclaimed, "All that I have is yours, if you make me a great king. I want a carriage and a horse." After much trouble the king consented to allow him to return by the Victoria Nile, which he described as full of rocks, no water, and savage tribes, and on the 14th of July, although suffering from dysentery, he visited the Victoria Nyanza. He was escorted by a thousand of M'Tse's warriors to the lake, which he found twenty-five to eighty feet in depth, and a cloudless sky. The water was sweet and light, and although the light shone, no trace of shells or tide marks were found to disturb this one source of the Nile. He returned to M'Tse's, having been compelled to abandon the project, when he bade him adieu and left for Urondogain on the 19th of July, where the expedition arrived after a march of twenty days. Here great opposition was manifested by the native chiefs against him because he had closed the way to Zanzibar and had received the assurance of M'Tse that all ivory should in future pass by Koro and down the Nile.

African diplomacy did its utmost to deter Long from his purpose to navigate the unknown Nile, who, however, seized two bark canoes, and at daylight on the 9th of August stole silently away. On the 11th, in north latitude 1.30, the expedition entered a large basin or lake, where the bed of the river loses itself. The expedition was beset by storms, without compass, and was forty-eight hours struggling to find its way in the lake, which is at least twenty to twenty-five miles wide. This lake seems not alone the reservoir of the waters of the Plateau, the great water sheet extending southward, the real source of the Nile. Perpetual rains, except in July or August, fall and fill this basin almost to an immeasurable depth, and when the waters get too high they break through the channel, and perhaps this accounts for the periodical inundation of the Nile. On August 17th the little band arrived near M'Rooli, when it was attacked by four hundred men of Kiba Rajas in canoes, and after a severe fight, in which the natives lost thirty-two killed, they were defeated. On the 20th he arrived near Karuma Falls, where they were received by the adjutant of the garrison and by Rioriga, who showed great delight at the defeat of Kiba Raja. The river there, from Karuma to Forressato Ormdogani, is navigable for ships like the Great Eastern. Running its march northward on the 15th of September, the expedition arrived at Gonda Kora on the 18th of October.

The letter then goes on to describe the Uganda country, which is mountainous and picturesque, soil fertile and impregnated with iron. The climate is salubrious, but debilitating for Europeans, and is a land of morass and marsh in some quarters. It abounds with buffalo and elephants. Jungle fever is prevalent, and even the natives are subject to it. Spring may be said to exist there at all seasons of the year. At nine A. M. there is excessive heat from the sun's rays, while from four to five P. M. rain commences, and the nights are damp and chilly, and woolen clothes a necessity for Europeans.

Housetop Gardens.

Housetop gardens, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, have not attained to the importance predicted of them in the days when the lowering of the price of glass brought that useful article into demand for a thousand uses unthought of previously. But a sufficient number of examples are to be found, in London for example, to suggest that the covering of roofs with glass will in a few years become common. The photographers have given an impetus to the enterprise by showing how sunlight, previously wasted on unsympathetic tiles, could be utilized for the advantage of mankind. A housetop garden not only provides a source of pleasure, and it may be even of profit, in itself, but it adds materially to the comfort of a dwelling by equalizing the temperature of the upper rooms. By screening the sunshine from the roof, the suffocating heat that often prevails in houses in the height of summer is abolished, and in the depth of winter the chambers nearest the roof are some degrees warmer than they would be were the roof exposed to the chilling influence of wind and frost and snow.

In a Western Court.

"I couldn't get nothing to do," said a prisoner in a Detroit court.

"I hear you couldn't," replied the judge, "but if I were a young man eighteen years old, in sound health, and th fat on my ribs was an inch and a half thick, I'd find work enough to pay for my board or I'd slide off the wharf and make business for a coroner.'

"I've looked all round," said the prisoner.

"Well, we won't argue the case. I know that work is scarce, but I also know that there are dozens of fat loafers around this town who wouldn't turn a grindstone two hours for a week's board. You are charged with vagrancy, are guilty, and I'll give you sixty days. That will let you out about the time the pansies bloom, and if you can't find work then I'll send you back for six months."

BABIES, DOGS, AND POULTRY.

A Look at the Exhibitions as they are now given to us.

We live in an age of exhibition and of ceaseless competition which hardly seems to have had any precedent in the past. The Greeks raced in chariots or wrestled in the arena, or contended in melodious iambics; the Romans gloated over the death struggles of gladiators; the chivalrous times had their tourneys of shivered lances; Spain had bull fights, England her horse races and fisticuff rencounters; but, in our day, we have betaken ourselves to the practical and the useful, and become virtuosi of breeds and manufactures. Our medals are for the fattest oxen, the fastest horses, and the flocciest sheep; for machines which will do the day's work of fifty pairs of hands in an hour; for the plumpest babies, for fowls of the greatest ovarian fecundity, for rare dogs and the most charming of singing birds, for the choicest of fruits and the most brilliant of flowers, or, finally, for the best specimens of college rhetoric. At Detroit the show was a triple miscellany of babies, dogs, and poultry.

For our own part, says the New York *Tribune*, we must admit, though we hardly know why, that there is something unpleasant about the idea of a prize baby carrying off the laurels by virtue of avoirdupois. Do not the mothers love the lean ones quite as well, and even a little better? A poor, wee thing, mostly bones, and small bones at the best, wailing through the torments of dentition, so helpless that even nature seems to have forgotten it, though it would not have the least chance of a premium, may have a plenty of compensating affection in the home to which God sent it to teach lessons of tender pity and glad self-sacrifice. Always it is upon exhibition there, and every day it takes premiums of rattles and rings. The next biggest child is the beast of burden; and all household cares are deferred to its own—the cooking, the sweeping, and the washing. The weary father, swearing in a suppressed and quiet way, will carry it about all night in his arms. Day by day it grows leaner and leaner; and should fate take it after all, it is ever spoken of as a cherub, has a pretty little headstone, flowers in a broken pitcher on its short grave, and four lines in the local newspaper. Poor mite! it would have had no chance with the big babies of the show, but it was nicer every way than the little bursting lumps of adipose with faces made meaningless by their abnormal plumpness, and with legs like the least appetizing of German sausages. Yet we are willing to admit that a row of prize babies is not without its charms. The parental pride which brought these specimens to the fair is an earnest of care and good treatment. No animal of any value is so much at the mercy in its infancy of caprice and convenience as man. We train horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle, putting on flesh here and taking it off there, and talking endlessly about this strain, and all that; it is only our own species of which we are neglectful, so that a man or woman of perfect physical development is an exception. It is well to be a deal more careful in such matters, and to begin with the new-born.

Considering in whose image we are all made, it is a little unpleasant to find the babies exhibited with the dogs and hens—the spaniels and stag-hounds, the Dorkings and the Bantams. One child is of more value than a thousand black-and-tans, though every one of them weighed less than ten pounds. Yet, in spite of hydrophobia, the dog is an interesting animal, and by his fidelity, intelligence and fondness he makes up for his fleas and his nocturnal howls, and leads us to forgive his passionate appetite for mutton. He divides our affection with the cat or the canary bird, and is often invested by our fond fancy with instinctive intelligence which would hardly stand the test of scientific scrutiny. No domestic animal, however, degenerates so rapidly through neglect, and no vagabond is more of a nuisance than a homeless dog. It is right, therefore, that he should be an object of interest and a candidate for premiums.

Of poultry, we do not find that we have much to say. These feathered frequenters of the barnyard are most inspiring, we must admit, in a roasted state, or considered as the producers of eggs for the morning meal. Still, the rule holds of the fittest in the best of its kind. An old hen is not usually regarded as a marvel of intelligence, and a somewhat draggled old age awaits the rooster who is spared the spit. Nevertheless, in the strength of his prime, arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, and making salutation to the morn, he is a gorgeous and impressive creature. So we can imagine many duller shows than a show of roosters, or for that matter of dogs, or even of babies.

The Inebriates' Home.

The annual report of the Inebriates' Home for Kings county, New York, shows that—

The whole number of cases treated in this institution during the last year was two hundred and seventy-seven. This is inclusive of forty-five cases of readmissions. The total number of persons was 232. Of this number sixty-five patients paid more or less for board, and 167 received medical treatment, sustenance and clothing, free of expense. The total average time which these 232 patients remained in the home was 173 days, or after deducting twenty-eight persons who remained for less than thirty days, the average time of the remaining 204 patients has been 195 days. Though a very large proportion of the patients entered the home broken down, sick and utterly prostrated by long continued excessive drinking, there was not a single death in the institution for the last fifteen months.

The president of the institution, in his report, says:

Of the 232 patients treated last year eighty-five remained in the home on the 31st of December, 132 having left during the year to resume the active duties of life. Of the last number eighty-six are known to be doing well at present; thirty—chiefly free patients—are lost sight of for the time being, but many of this class turn up at different periods and present unmistakable evidences of having led a sober life. We only know of twenty-eight who are reported as having returned to their former drinking habits.

A Business Transfer.

Some months ago a young mechanic in Newport, R. I., found himself his employer's creditor for wages that had been unpaid for some time. He was not successful in his efforts to get the currency that was acknowledged to be his due, but persistent dunning on the part of his journeyman provoked the employer into declaring in the presence of third parties that if he didn't settle the claim in full before a certain day named he would give his creditor his shop and its contents. Nothing further was said about the uncollected balance, but when the day arrived the rash employer went to his shop and failed to get in. The lock had been changed. The young man took his employer at his word, and the latter surrendered unconditionally, and made no resistance. Business goes on at the old stand, but there has been a change in the proprietorship. The change was made so quietly that but few people are aware of its existence.

FAMILY LIFE AND TRAINING.

Let Wives Submit to Their Husbands—The Authority of a Husband should Reside in his Dignity—The Question of Divorce.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, in a discussion on "Family Life and the training of Children," discussed the law of authority, pointing out that it was much easier to obey than to govern. He referred also to the facilities of divorce, and asked how it could be expected that any true and influential opinion should prevail with regard to domestic government when marriage was pronounced to be a contract at the will of the contracting parties, and when every day Legislatures were making it more easy to dissolve that tie upon which the welfare of children and of society depends. If, he said, there was anything worse than another, it was the growth of such a state of things as this, which made the general interests of society subservient to private inclination. It was not admitted by some that the public had any right to question the private affairs of an individual, but the argument was only that of the pirate who justified his crime by abjuring his allegiance. He is, the preacher said, but a madman who defies his Maker, because he was not consulted in his creation. Referring to the relations of man to woman, and the rights of the latter, the speaker asked his hearers not to suppose that this question had come up for the first time in the history of human thought. No discussion of the woman's rights question had ever been, he asserted, so thorough as that which had occurred some years before the Christian era in the time of the old republic of Plato. The agitation of the subject was good from time to time. It was, no doubt, a very brave thing to defy public sentiment in behalf of an outraged class, but it was well to distinguish between that public opinion and the public opinion which came of the Divine will.

The position of the rights of man and woman, Dr. Bellows defined to be in effect relative authority, policy, and government on the part of man, and relative submission and dignified acceptance of protection on the part of woman. A disturbance of these relations was, he submitted, a wrong and an injury to both sexes. It was woman, he said, and not man, who was most interested in that relation, for her position was injured when man became her judge instead of her advocate. The worst consequence of this discussion was found in the temporary unsettling of all things under its influence. It was a sad day, he urged, when any married pair calculated the value of their union, and when their respective rights were made the matter of debate. Accursed was the hour when a wife appealed from the tenderness of a husband to her legal rights. Dr. Bellows discussed the subject of the proper repository of authority, and stated that it should reside in a husband's dignity. In this connection he pronounced the theory that obedience is a mortification to be a fallacy, and asserted that, on the contrary, it was a privilege and an honor. Neither, he said, did authority necessarily imply superiority. Authority was not a token of personal superiority, but rather an indication of a divine office and function. Wives, he contended, should, therefore, submit to their husbands in the Lord. It was a terrible thing, however, when this authority fell into desuetude and neglect. Then it was not woman who was to be held accountable, but man who abdicated his scepter and laid down his crown. It was not she who refused to be governed, but he who refused to govern. The preacher then passed on to show that obedience was the proper rule for the training of children, and that all hope of proper training was lost until it was properly inculcated. The sense of authority should assert itself in the whole family order, and from the very start. He condemned the practice in parents of making children part of their own ostentation and weakness, referred to the unnatural growth and development of so-called "quick" children who were burnished by contact with their elders, and indicated the injustice which was done them by the withholding of proper authority.

The Salmon.

In an article on salmon Seth Green says: Every river that has salmon in it, of course, has a certain number of females, and these females never go into any other river, except on the rarest occasions. If, then, you catch the females of salmon out of a river, it stands to reason that there will be no more little salmon in that river until they are put there artificially. That's common sense, ain't it? Now, salmon, when they want to spawn, are bound to fetch the river where they were born, and nowhere else. That's the reason why salmon trying to get up a river and spawn, when caught by mill dams or other such obstructions, are so easily captured. The natives living on both sides of the dam will have some sure way to take the fish, and in this way will stop all their neighbors above from getting a taste of salmon. There are people living around such places whom you couldn't ever stop from taking salmon. No, sir; not if Gen. Grant and the whole of his forces tried to prevent it. You can see what an injury it is to prevent these salmon from spawning. Now, these fish make their beds in shallow water, and are therefore the more easily taken. The young fish live in the shallows until they are one or two years old—it ain't certain exactly how old they really are—that question is kind of mixed, and then they put down stream for the ocean. If there ain't any eel weirs or fish traps in the river they stand a fair chance of getting to salt water. When they are going down they will weigh nigh on to four and six ounces. They stay in the ocean six months and return, now mind you—barring all accidents—to exactly the same river they were born in. They are bound to do that every time. Then they weigh from three to four pounds.

How He Hung It.

During one of the college vacations, Daniel Webster and his brother returned to his father's at Salisbury. Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended on their education, the father put scythes into their hands and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps and then resting on his scythe wiped the perspiration from his brow. His father said: "What is the matter, Dan?" "My scythe doesn't hang right, sir," he answered. His father fixed it, and Dan went to work again, but with no better success. Something was the matter with the scythe, and then it was again tinkered; but it was not long before it wanted fixing again, and the father said, in a pet, "Well, hang it to suit yourself!" Daniel, with great composure, hung it on the next tree.

CAUGHT HIM.—Mr. Kent, a resident of Rochester, heard his door bell ring, and going out quickly found a baby on the steps and a man running around the corner. He chased the man, collared him after a long race, and discovered him to be a well-known young physician of that city, who had been paid fifty dollars by the mother of the baby to get rid of it in this way, she choosing Mr. Kent's house because he had just lost a little child, and so she hoped he might welcome this one in its stead.

AN ANECDOTE OF ADOPTION.

How it is Done in France, and the Unfortunate Situation of One Wiggins.

Says the French Civil Code: "A man may adopt as his child and constitute as his heir, with reserve of one-third of his property to the heirs-at-law, any person who shall have saved his life." An incident has lately occurred which has attracted attention. One day there appeared in the Paris papers an advertisement offering 10,000 francs a year for adoption by an authentic duke or prince. The advertisement was inserted by a Frenchman, who, liable to do military duty, had deserted, left France, made a fortune abroad, and was anxious to spend it at home. He was liable at any moment to arrest for desertion. His name was Charles Gredon, but he appeared in France under the name of Wiggins.

One day there appeared at Wiggins' rooms a dilapidated little old man. "You are the Duc de Pontbrise?" said Wiggins, motioning him civilly to a chair. "Yes; and Marquis de Vieuxrenaux; that would be the title of my eldest son if I had one, but I haven't." "I should like to see your parchments." "I have them all in my pocket. Our family was ruined by the Revolution; we picked up again under Charles X., but unhappy speculations under the reigns of Louis Philippe and the late usurper stripped me of all I had recovered and brought me to my present plight, which is wretched enough." "And you would be ready to adopt me for 10,000 francs a year?" Pardon me, I should like the capital of that income, 200,000 francs, down."

The investigation being satisfactory, Wiggins gave the man 1,000 francs to buy clothing to make him presentable and his note-of-hand for thirty days for 200,000 francs, and arrangements for adoption were made.

Some three weeks after the above incidents a pleasure party of five took a boat at St. Cloud to go and fish for gudgeon on the Seine. There was the Duc de Pontbrise, fresh shaved, and clad in a fine country suit of gray; our Wiggins in a Panama; a brother American, enriched by oils; and a brace of genuinely ennobled Frenchmen, whose acquaintance Wiggins had picked up at one of those Parisian clubs to which moneyed foreigners obtain such easy access. The oily American and the two French nobles had frequently dined with Wiggins of late, and had always met at his table that venerable Duc de Pontbrise, whose conversation, at once festive and polished, sparkled with those recitals of the "grand siecle" which are only to be found in the mouths of old nobles and in dictionaries of anecdotes.

The duke appeared to have taken a great fancy to Wiggins, and it was touching to behold how Wiggins reciprocated that affection. Even as the party started now upon that boat trip Wiggins could not restrain the impulses of his heart, which led him to offer his arm to the old duke as the latter made his way to the seat in the stern, and then to cover up his grace's thin legs filially with a fur rug. But when the boat had glided into mid-stream, propelled by its four oars, what should the valiant but imprudent duke do but stand up suddenly to admire the view of the forest on the heights above the river. "Monsieur le Duc, I beseech you not to stand up while the boat is moving," exclaimed Wiggins, in pathetic entreaty. "Do not fear for me, my young friend," answered the duke, paternally; "I cannot swim, but my feet are steady, and the scenery is really"—Heigho! before the incautious noble could get out the adjective which was to qualify the scenery, a sudden lurch of the boat caused him to flounder headlong into the tide, the soles of his new boots swirling upwards like a pair of corks. "Great heavens! can any one swim?" shouted Wiggins, in horror. "No," chorused the oily American and the two Frenchman. "Then I can't either, but I'll hazard my life," yelled Wiggins, and he took a heroic header. At that moment, however, a cry far outtopping the dismay of the previous shout sprang from the throats of the three men in the boat, for at St. Cloud the river takes a bend, and round this bend was seen a steamer from Paris bearing straight down upon the drowning duke and the devoted Wiggins, who was clutching him by the hair.

Another three weeks, and the scene is a room; the *dramatis personæ*, Wiggins in bed, with his head shaved, a sister of mercy, and two policemen. One of the policemen has a painful communication to make. "Monsieur Gredon," he says, sympathetically, "you are well enough now to be told that you are in custody for desertion. You let out the fact that that you were Charles Gredon while raving in fever, and the hotel people communicated with us." Wiggins sighs, "You have not yet told me how I come to be here. I jumped into the river, but I am a good swimmer enough." "Yes, but a steamer passed over you luckily without hurting your old friend in the gray suit, who swam away, and has never been heard of since." "Never been heard of since!" bawls Wiggins, collecting his senses; "but he had a note-of-hand for 200,000 francs of mine, and he called himself a duke." "Ah, there are plenty of dukes of his sort in France," answered the policeman philosophically.

A Curious Case.

A curious case of assumption of sex was lately discovered in Paris. A pensioned officer, named Senkeisen, now nearly eighty years old, fell ill, and had to be taken to the Neckar Hospital. There

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FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

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It is supposed that the local option repeal will also pass the senate.

The franking privilege has been partially restored by Congress, so far as pertains to sending the Record, speeches, seeds and agricultural reports.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico failed, while that for Colorado passed, although New Mexico has double the population of Colorado. The reason why New Mexico failed was because the radicals were not sure it could be carried by their party.

What will Hartranft do when local option repeal comes before him for his signature? He is pledged to the temperance people, and afraid of the liquorites, and knew how to drink beer with the Germans in the Pittsburg saloons. This will be music that the governor will not like to face, as he is a candidate for re-election.

The resolutions passed by Congress, in 1862, censuring Simon Cameron, were rescinded on 2nd inst. These resolutions were passed by a radical Congress, when Cameron was Lincoln's Secretary of War, for corrupt practices. The old Winnebago was permitted to resign, but to let him down easy, old Abe sent him as minister to Russia. The rescinding resolutions passed unanimously.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, in his speech on the tax and tariff bill, drew a striking picture of the enormous taxation with which the country is burdened:

It is well authenticated that in the past ten years we have paid in taxes $7,000,000,000; three-fifths of this to the federal and two-fifths to the state and municipal governments. It is ascertained that this sum is nearly one-half of the total assessed wealth of the country in 1870. The yearly average of this taxation for the past decade, is $7,000,000—five per cent. of the whole taxable valuation. When you remember the rate of interest which the widow or the orphan and the savings bank depositor receive for their investments this five per cent. a year is crushingly enormous. In every twenty years, as Governor Tilden has said, there is assessed for taxation a sum equal to all the assessed wealth of the country; so that within twenty years, under bad administration, we consume the cost of governing it. Is this not the true text of our adversity, and the sure key to our panics? It matters not that some grow rich while people grow poor. A nation is not made rich by the transfer of property—one class to another—the one accumulating, the other paying out; this is not general wealth. When we reflect that this all-devouring taxation eats out the whole substance of the people every twenty years it hardly becomes gentlemen to talk about slavery or incivility among races, or disabilities among men. Do not such attempts to tax beget pillage and speculation? Besides, the largest amount of this tax goes to feed a temporary cormorant like the federal administration, and that administration thus swells its pride and power. And what is this federal government, as it was first established—not as now administered—that it should absorb more than twice as much as all our state governments and municipalities?

Rumors in regard to coming changes in the Cabinet continue to circulate freely, and there is the best authority for saying that both Mr. Bristow and Mr. Jewell have decided that in a certain very possible contingency, they will resign their positions. There is nothing in the affairs of their special departments that leads them to desire an early retirement, but it is said by the friends of both gentlemen that they will not consent to identify themselves with the Administration for a single day if Grant ventures upon any further flagitious measures in the south. Thus, should the President undertake to overturn the present Governor in Arkansas, as his message to the Senate lately threatened, there will certainly be two vacancies in the cabinet.

Mr. Jewell has given the President to understand what his feelings are upon the question, and if Grant ventures on any high-minded measures hereafter he will do so with the full understanding that it involves a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Grant's little tariff bill, which we published in last week's Reporter, has been kicked from all sides like a worthless cur. The World in a lengthy article upon the bill alludes to the whiskey clause as follows:

The obligation of the whiskey people to these gentlemen is easy to be seen. There are about 30,000,000 gallons of whiskey and spirits in the hands of manufacturers and wholesale liquor-dealers. Under the Tax bill, as it has finally passed both Houses of Congress, this liquor, as well as that now in bond, pays no tax except the old tax of 70 cents a gallon. But all liquor manufactured on or after to-day must pay the new tax of 90 cents a gallon—20 cents a gallon more than that already in bond or in the hands of manufacturers and dealers. Thus the 30,000,000 gallons already on hand have been increased in aggregate price just $6,000,000, and every cent of this money goes into the pockets of the whiskey people, not one cent of it into the Treasury. A measure at once more imbecile and corrupt has never passed through Congress. The only tolerable thing about the proposed tax on whiskey, as it first came from the Ways and Means Committee, was the additional tax of 15 cents a gallon on liquor in bond or in the hands of manufacturers and dealers, whereby the Treasury would have gained some immediate relief, and the price of whiskey on hand and whiskey to be produced after to-day would have been in some degree fairly equalized. It would have given the Treasury two or three million of dollars immediately. But this was exactly what the whiskey ring fought to prevent and succeeded in preventing. Both Mr. Dawes and Kasson strennously helped the ring to fight its battle in the House, and whatever may have been their motives in so doing, there can be no denying the fact that they have conferred a much larger benefit upon the ring than upon the Treasury. Leaving the whiskey ring's axe, now nicely ground, out of the discussion, the tax of 90 cents a gollon on whiskey is much too high to be easily collected. The recent tax of 70 cents a gallon was too high for the purpose of revenue, and the more extreme the tax the bolder and more successful do frauds upon the revenue become.

SENATOR CAMERON PARDONED.

It will be remembered that during the first years of the Rebellion, as it was termed, Simon Cameron was Lincoln's Sec'y of War—he gave out contracts for supplying the army, &c., to his political pals—his principal confidential distributor of a few millions of dollars, was no less a person than Alec Cummings, and he at high rates furnished the soldiers with straw hats, Scotch herrings, muslin pants, and shaving soled shoes, and such like, all approved of by Simon Cameron. His political party were in a large majority in Congress—but they could not approve of Cameron and Cumming's manner of distributing the public funds, and they passed a resolution of censure on Cameron which was entered on the Journal of Congress—where it remained until last week. President Lincoln to get clear of his Sec'y of War, sent Simon to Russia, and every session since, Simon has been trying to have the resolution of censure repealed, but failed as long as there was a majority of the "war members" of Congress in session. Since the November election he thought now is the time. Ninety of those fellows will not be back in Congress again—they will do it—and Scofield of this state made the motion to repeal the offensive resolution after twelve years of its existance. Who employs a medium to interrogate Lincoln in the spirit land on the subject, and gets an answer that the resolution should pass—that he should be cleared—but does not explain if it was advising him to resign or for sending him to Russia, and Congress complies with the medium's answer—and they repealed the resolution of censure which particularly states is not to effect public opinion on that subject.

A MO-DOG.

And now Meek dodges the *real points* made by the Reporter, by sneaking behind a dog story. Shades of the Twitchell and Lytle letters! But that's his way. Why Gray, that dog story don't jingle as nicely as the Silver mining story did. Besides, just to show Centre county folks how little of truth is in him, we will just state that we are willing to stake $100 against his $50, that he can not substantiate his silly dog story. Gray also says we "can not get fifty dollars out of him;" "well, there *was* a time we could—didn't you Gray, *twice* upon a time, tell us to just say what we would take to set up Potter township for you? We refused your stamps then, didn't we? We don't want them now. Look out for the Mo-dogs.

REPEAL OF LOCAL OPTION BY THE HOUSE.

On 2nd inst., the bill for the repeal of the local option law passed finally in the House. The following is the repealing act:

Be it enacted, etc. That the act approved on the 27th day of March A. D. 1872, entitled an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors be and the same is hereby repealed.

On agreeing to the bill on final passage the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Achenbach, Agnew, Andre, Anstine, Bakeoven, Bardsley, Boyd, Boyer, Buck, Butler, Carver, Conrad (Berks), Crawford, Cruikshank, Devereux, Deyarmon, Douglas, Dry, Darling, Eldred, Erwin (Northampton), Etla, Everhart, Faunce, Fincher, Fogel, Fredericks, Gaffey, Gehr, Geiselman, Gemmill, Gillespie, Good, Gorman, Gross, Gunster, Hannan, Hartshorn, Harvey, Henry, Hetrick, Hill, Hoffer, Holland, Hostetter, Huhn, Jamison, John, Kennedy, Kyser, Kimmett, Kistler, Knight, Knipe, Large, Andrew, Law, Lecron, Lewis (Schuylkill), Loftus, Logan (Crawford), Losch, Loudenslauger, Lusk, Lynott, Marshall, M'Henry, McLean, M'Nite, Miller (Berks), Miller (Philadelphia) Miller (Sumerset), Miner, Morgan (Schuylkill), Mumper, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Pallatt, Parker, Patterson (Philadelphia), Petroff, Piper, Quirk, Reutter, Reyborn, Richardson, Ringgold, Roney, Rosenmiller, Rutter, Ryan, Salter, Schoch, Shugert, Smith (Berks), Smith (Chester), Snyder, Souder, Stahle, Stevens, Stober, Stotzer, Summy, Swan, Talley, Thornton, Toner, Vogdes, Wanner, Willett, Wilson, Wimmer, Wise, Wishart, Withington, Wood, Worrall, Yerkes, Zern and Patterson, speaker—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allexander, Baily, Barnett, Bedford, Bell, Billingsly, Birch, Blatt, Brown (Erie), Carey, Chrisman, Christy, Dickey, Edge, Embrick, Endsley, Ealkenbury, Findley, Fortenbaugh, Graff, Graham (Alleghany), Hays, Hollenback, Humphreys, Irwin (Allegheny), Jackson, Kimmell, Lewis (Luzerne), Logan (Erie), Long, M'Gowan, Mateer, Morgan (Lawrence), Moscrip, Mumford, Nisley, Philips, Rawlins, Reed, Roberts, Rogers, Shonk, Steck, Stewart, Sturtevant, Terry, Thompson (Armstrong), Thompson (Indiana), Tracy, Wendt, Williams (Susquehanna), and Wolfe—54.

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the bill passed third reading.

A LARGE APPROPRIATION.

Washington, February 24.—The extraordinary appropriation of $3,000,000 in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to be expended under the department of of Justice, led to a long and exciting debate in the House to-day, during which Messrs. Wood, Speer, Randall, Cox and others on the Democratic side showed most conclusively that most of it was simply a vast fund in the hands of the Administration to be used for partisam purposes in carrying elections under color of the Enforcement act of 1871, and all acts in existence supplemental thereto, and which may be passed hereafter. Testimony from the Alabama Committee's report was read, showing that Federal supervisors of election, under the guise of deputy marshals, were indiscriminately paid out of this fund, and were armed in one instance with 300 warrants, issued by the Republican State Committee, to arrest and imprison whoever they saw fit. In North Carolina and western Arkansas, it was stated that under the pretence of other judicial expenses the fund was literally plundered.

Incidentally to this debate the fact came out that the Government bacon and other rations sent by act of Congress to the overflowed sufferers on the Alabama River were carted seventy-five miles from the scene of suffering and dealt out from churches the day before election to negroes who voted the Republican ticket for Congressmen. This fact excites the ire of the Alabama carpet-baggers and scalawags to a white heat, and the House in Committee of the Whole became the scene of one of the most uproarious and disorderly tumults of the season. The attempt made to cry down Mr. Luttrell, of California, who made and sustained this and kindred charges, utterly failed. About all the Northern Republicans had to say by way of reply was that this immense appropriation had been made every year, and consequently ought to be made now, and after such a cooling argument as that the house agreed to it, every democratic member voting against it.

GENERAL GORDON'S SPEECH.

TITUS OATES THE PROTOTYPE OF THE MODERN CARPET-BAGGER.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the great speech of General Gordon on Louisiana affairs. Among the many good things, contained therein we find a most striking and felicitous comparison between Titus Oates and the present carpet-bag declaimer on southern outrages. Read the following passage:

Mr. Gordon—Other testimony from equally respectable republican sources could be introduced. But, sir, what is the use, when none but those who defame are believed? When your own republican committee, appointed by a republican congress, is charged with making a *whitewashing* report. It cannot have been forgotten that General Grant himself made a tour of the southern states since the war, and that he reported what he saw and heard. Yet even General Grant was charged with *"whitewashing"* the southern people. General Grant has not been in the south since, *and all the information with reference to that section which has reached him or his subordinates, has come through those whose business and interest it has been to slander that people for the last nine years.*

Mr. President, as illustrative of these times, I shall now read a paragraph from the history of Titus Oates and the great "popish plot," which, with the change of dates and names, would fitly describe the condition of the south. If you will substitute for Titus Oates the "carpet-bagger" and southern people for Catholics, you will have a perfect daguerreotype of southern society under the rule of adventurers.

Speaking of Titus Oates, the great prototype of the present carpet-bag declaimer upon southern outrages, the historian says:

"He caused a written narrative of a conspiracy of the Jesuites to murder the king and subvert the Protestant religion to be drawn up and laid before the king."

They saw they were monsterous falsehoods, and paid no attention to them, says the historian:

"Enlarged his fiction, and in September made a disposition before Sir Edmondbury Godfry, a justice of the peace He added to his story at various times; and the substance of it finally was * *

* the Jesuits were the authors of the great fire of 1666, and that they were then plotting to burn all the shipping in the Thames. At a given signal the Catholics were to raise and massacre all the Protestants in the kingdom. * * *

Some color was lent to the suspicion by the death * * * of the magistrate before whom Oates' disposition had been taken. The boy was carried to the grave with every demonstration of popular excitement. Sir Edmond bury Godfrey was styled a *martyr* to the Portestant cause. "The capitol and the whole nation," says Macaulay, "went mad with hatred and fear. The penal laws, which had begun to lose something of their edge, were sharpened anew."

* * * * * *

"Almost in a moment he was raised from beggary to wealth."

Just as the carpet bagger has been in the south.

Says Roger North:

"He walked about with his guards, assigned for fear of the papists murdering him."

Fit archetype of our political adventurer, seeking the guard of United States troops to protect his person; and like our modern Titus Oates, he was, says the historian, "called, or most blasphemously called himself, the savior of the nation."

We have many saviors among us. [Laughter.]

"Whoever he pointed at was taken up and committed."

As in Alabama, as I shall presently prove upon the authority of a federal official—

"His example was imitated by a multitude of the most despicable wretches of London, one of whom swore that he had been offered canonization and £500 to murder the king."

How many assassination plots have our Tituses discovered? [Laughter.]

"No lie was too gross to be believed against the Catolics (the southerners). No evidence was suffered to weight in their favor. At last the utter improbability of Oates' story, his frequent self-contradictions, and his notoriously bad character began to be considered."

A few more revelations of the characters of our Bullocks, Blodgetts, Kellogg and Loudelings will uncover the real character of our Oateses.

Sir, history will never record a truer story of the state of affairs at the south than that which is here given, except that where England had one Titus Oates the south has a hundred. Every negro and every republican killed in a broil is canonized as a modern Sir Godfrey and a martyr to liberty and the faith.

Ah, Mr. President, is it any wonder that people so circumstanced and so systematically slandered are restive? Bereft of defense, disarmed, plundered and powerless; every friend who defends or lifts the voice of sympathy in their fearful crucifixion denounced as a sympathizer with murderers and assassins? O, sir, is it any wonder that they are restive?

Is it not rather a source of unmingled surprise that they have not long since yielded their hope and madly followed the temptations of dispair.

RADICAL HIT AT CONGRESS.

The 43 Congress is no more since 12 o'clock, March 4. We do not know that it had any mourners when it drew its last breath—not even the President went into tears at its demise, but judging from its organ at Washington, he was in a better mood to make "snoots" at it than to cry. It says that "more than one half of the members of the present Congress will deservedly retire to the seclusion of private life" with a record for stewardship which it denominates as "white-feathered," it declares that, in the way of special legislation, "The finances have been tinkered at, and a piece of sentimentalism known as the Civil Rights bill has been enacted into a law." The republican members are further charged with having "wasted their time in friviolous debate," and, "fearful of their own personal interests, frightened by the bellowings of their political opponents, and generally demoralized by an abject and cowardly spirit of self-distrust, they have yielded themselves to be the willing tools of the independent press. As republican representatives, they have proved themselves to be despicable failures. With rare exceptions, the strong-minded, bold, determined statesmanship which illustrated the earlier period of the party's history stands forth a marked contrast with their chicken-hearted and pusillanimous dilly-dally, makeshift lack of policy." It goes on to say—this article written with executive approval—that the mistake of the Republicans was made at the outset in the organization of the House. That Speaker Blaine was chasen because he was a good parliamentarian, and not because he was known to be a steadfast Republican. That he had previously planned a deliberate disruption of the Republican party, and had attempted to organize a conservative one with recruits from its ranks. "But his great mistake," adds the article, "was the selection of committee-men from among those whose political cuticles had been lacerated by Credit Mobilier and back pay scandals." After stating that "a mean conspiracy" was started in the republican ranks in Congress to destroy Grant, the article criticises Congres further, and then says: "The truth is, the party has too many politicians and too few statesmen, too many schemers and two few patriots."

GRANT SNUBBED.

Grant has met with a stunning rebuke in his own house, on his Arkansas programme. His extraordinary message upon Arkansas affairs, in which he played Grant vs. Grant, settled the whole country, and showed the outcropping of third-term tyranny. Congress on the 2nd gave him a black-eye upon this subject as will be seen by the following Washington despatch of 2nd:

The administration met a signal defeat this evening in the House of Representatives by the passage of the resolution, reported by the majority of the Special Committee on Affairs in Arkansas, recognizing the present State Government and constitution of Arkansas as legal, and warning Grant not to interfere with it. The resolution adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Special Committee on Arkansas be accepted, and, in the judgment of this House, no interference with the existing Government of the United States is advisable.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 149 to 80. The majority was composed of the democrats present, and some sity-five republicans, or more than twice as many republicans as voted against the Force bill. The eighty republicans who voted against the resolution were the very weakest members of the House, and a comparison of the names in the minority with the list of republicans who voted for the resolution would show that on one side were pretty much all the ignorance malice and blind partizanship of the republican party, and on the other side its brains, character and common sense. In fact, there was not a single respectable republican voting in the negative, except a few men like Orth and Tyner, of Indiana, whom Grant has handicapped by valuable Federal offices.

The opponents of the Poland resolution favored the passage of the resolution of Mr. Ward, of Illinois, declaring the present government and Constitution illegal and recognizing Joseph Brooks as Governor of Arkansas. The first vote was taken on this resolution, and resulted adversely, 80 to 153. The yeas and nays were next called on a motion to lay the Poland resolution on the table, and it was defeated, 95 to 147. The main question was then put, with the result above given. The political firm of Grant, Clayton, Dorsey and Joseph Brooks, railroad bond jobbers, is thereby dissolved forever.

OPENING DAY OF THE SENATE.

Washington, March 5, 1875. The crowd in the Senate galleries to-day was larger than at any time since the inauguration, and the floor was crowded before the Senate was called to order. The greatest anxiety was manifested to ascertain the location of the seats of Andrew Johnson and prominent new Senators. Mr. Johnson was assigned a seat on the outer row of the Democratic side—that formerly occupied by Mr. Bogy, who now has the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Alcorn. Dawes has the seat which Mr. Chandler occupied upon the desks of Messrs. Johnson and Lawes were large boquets. Burnside was welcomed by the clapping of hands in the galleries.

Vice President Wilson called the Senate to order at twelve o'clock, and after reading the proclamation of the President, the oath was administered to the new Senators. As Mr. Johnson advanced to the Clerk's desk to take the oath there was great applause in the galleries, which was soon checked by the Vice President. After he was sworn in a large boquet was handed him by a page, and he was escorted to his seat by Mr. Bogy.

All the new Senators having been sworn in, Mr. Morton offered a resolution acknowledging the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, which was laid over at his request. He then offered a resolution to admit Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana and gave notice that he would ask its consideration perhaps on Monday.

At 12.20, on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate took a recess till one.

Immediately Senator Johnson was surrounded by visitors, and he was kept busy shaking hands until the close of the recess when Vice President Wilson stepped down to his seat and gave him a cordial greeting. Senators Caperton, Cockerill, Jones, of Florida, Maxey and Withers took the modified oath having been in the rebellion on the Confederate side.

LAWS RELATING TO INSANE PERSONS

At the present time there is unusual interest manifested in this State in reference to the safe-keeping, treatment and general care of insane persons.—Three State institutions have been provided for their accommodation—one, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane; another, the State Insane Hospital at Danville, and a third, the State Insane Hospital at Warren. In addition to these there are numerous private hospitals for the treatment of demented patients, where they are attended to by physicians skillful in managing this most deplorable mental disorder. Besides these manifestations of care and attention to insane men and women, each county in the State takes care of its own insane poor in almshouses, and thus this class of hopeless individuals are provided for in the State of Pennsylvania.

From time to time laws have been placed upon the statue books of the Commonwealth intended to rule and control insane institutions and prevent patients from being robbed of their liberty or rights, or treated in a cruel, barbarous manner. Each year these ordinances have leaned more and more to the side of the inmates of insane hospitals, gave them and their friends broader grounds on which to question the acts of their keepers, and readier means of obtaining justice from Courts of law in all parts of the State. But these laws are scattered through the report of years, hard to find, and when found, not always entirely consistent with each other in all particulars. A lawyer, in many cases, is puzzled to fit one provision in a particular act with a similar provision in another. A layman in the law cannot make use of the statutes in an intelligent, satisfactory or practical manner

In order to gather up the odds and ends of this whole subject, a bill is now pending before the Legislature of this State for the codification of the laws relating to insane persons in this State. The general provisions in this bill cover the following points: First. On what evidence insane persons are to be admitted to insane asylums. Second. Insane patients may communicate with counsel. Third. Habeas corpus to be for such persons. Fourth. Proceedings for commitment of insane persons committed by their friends. Sixth. Courts may send insane persons suffering for want of care to an asylum. Seventh. Officers relieved from responsibility. Eighth. Existing rights not to be impaired. Then comes a presentation of the laws for the care and protection of criminal insane. This is followed by an enumeration of the exceptions to the general code of procedure and laws in relation to the hospitals at Danville and Warren, and likewise the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. Thus all the laws and ordinances in reference to insane hospitals and their unfortunate inmates are brought into the most compact form, made consistent with each other and easily accessible. Those who wish to see what rights are accorded to patients of these institutions and their friends, and how to secure them, can ascertain the true line of their duty, as marked out by law, and walk in the proper path. This modification of the laws of Pennsylvania in relation to insane persons is a work long needed. Under the new system our insane hospitals will be brought still nearer to the humane spirit of the age, while at the same time the rights of both Managers and inmates will be amply protected.—Philadelphia Age.

Two pounds of butter forces a man to pay one thousand dollars.—It is explained to us in this way. A man gave his note for $1000, which note was endorsed by Mr. Jno. Wolfe, of North'd Co., as bail. Note was kept good by the maker by the payment of interest, but after the expiration of six years the maker failed and could not pay. Suit was then brought against the bail, Mr. W., for the money, who it appears delivered two pounds of butter to the gentleman who held the note, for which credit on the paper was given This butter-delivery occurred before the expiration of the six years, and by reason of this fact a jury of twelve men at our recent court made him liable for the amount of the note. Very expensive butter, that.

The Venango Spectator says: On Monday morning, last week, Captain Mackey, living a few miles from Titusville, found a hound lying in one of his fields, on the snow, and beside the dog was a dead fox. The hound was unable to walk and Captain Mackey carried him to his house where he was taken care of. On Saturday last a gentleman living near Barstown, Crawford county, forty miles from the place where the hound was picked up, called on Captain Mackey and claimed the dog. The owner said the hound started on the trail on the Friday before he was found by Mr. Mackey and it was his opinion that the dog had chased the fox fully 200 miles, until Reynard fell exhausted and his enemy lay down beside him. The hound is some dog, no doubt; but the fox was also a steady goer.

TO JUSTICES ELECT.—Parties elected to the office of Justice of the Peace at the recent election, should bear the fact in mind that if they do not notify the Prothonotary within thirty days after the election, that they intend to act and list their commission, their names will not be forwarded to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and consequently no commission will be issued by the State authorities.

THE TIMES.

A FIRST-CLASS MORNING NEWSPAPER.

Independent in Everything; Neutral in Nothing; Opposed to all Corrupt Rings in Municipal State and National Affairs.

THE TIMES will be issued on Saturday, the 13th of March, and every morning thereafter, Sundays excepted, under the editorial direction of A. K. McCLURE printed compactly from clear, new type, on a large folio sheet, containing all the News of the day, including the Associated Press Telegrams, Special telegrams and Correspondence from all points of interest, and fearless editorial discussions of all current topics. It aims to be a first-class Newspaper in every respect.

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Address, THE TIMES,
No. 14 South Seventh Street,
Philadelphia.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Old Fort, on Dec. 1st, a Chesterwhite boar, about 11 mo. old, and having a slit in left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove the same.
Mar. 11 2t. JAS. ALEXANDER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the Estate of Rebecca Books, late of Potter township, Centre county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for payment.
A. LUKENBACH,
Mar 11. 6t. Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that he is ordered by the President of the L. C. & S. C. R.R. to issue summons on all stock in his hands for collection which remains unpaid, and Executions on all judgments on his docket entered against subscribers for unpaid stock, within ten days from the issue of this paper.
J. P. GEPHART,
Mar 11. 2t. Justice of Peace.

CAUTION.—We hereby caution the public against buying infringments on the Champion Washing Machine, Gipson's patent. See that the machine you buy is patented, for any machine possessing real merit, that is not an infringment is patented. Parties buying infringments are liable to prosecution with the vender of such machine.

We are the only authorized agent for Centre county of the Champion Washing Machine. Parties wishing to test the machine at their houses will be accommodated by addressing,
Z. P. KRISE.
4mar 2t. Milroy, Pa.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—In closing out our winter stock, we offer special bargains to all in Clothing, Furnishing goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Cloth and Rubber Overshoes, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Call at the Clothing Store, Milroy.
Respectfully,
Z. P. KRISE.
4mar.2t.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all persons interested.
PETER HOFFER
Feb 4.tf MRS C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and offers an excellent oppertunity to any parties wishing to go into business.
PETER HOFFER.
Feb 4, MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs

BEATTY PIANO.

WEIGHS WHEN BOXED OVER ONE THOUSAND POUNDS. Liberal terms to dealers.

Send stamp for Circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

For the Reporter.

THE GOSPEL NOT A CUNNINGLY DEVISED FABLE.

By the Gospel in the widest sence, we are to understand both the Old and New Testament, i. e., the whole word of God, or the Holy Scriptures—the whole subject of Christianity. Peter and the rest of the Apostles preached a Gospel, the burden of which was the powerful coming of Jesus Christ—Jesus Christ, the one Eternal God, who became incarnate and died that we might live, and who will one day raise the dead and judge the world in Righteousness and receive all believers to glory. This Gospel is no artificially devised fable, dream or false miracle. Such fictions abounded among the Jews, Turks and Heathen. Hindooism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism are all of them full of fabulous histories and doctrines; all without evidence and full of absurdities and most of them grossly impure—Missionaries dare not translate them at all. Mohammedanism the most intelligent of them all, contains many things that would make Sunday School children laugh. But the Gospel of Christ is no fable; it is an infallible rule of faith and practice; as certainly true as the landing of Julius Cæsar on the shores of Britain. The Apostles did not invent, or forge the Gospel to mislead others, nor were they imposed on by others. Peter leads us to a sure foundation; devine revelation, the only foundation of faith We can not see the Sun without the Sun, so we can not know God without God God must reveal himself. God does reveal himself in two ways: First, *Immediately*, e. g., as when God revealed himself to Adam, Abraham, Moses, &c., by visions, dreams and voices. Secondly, *Mediately*, i. e., by the Holy Scriptures and the preaching of the Prophets and Apostles. St. Peter directs attention to both kinds of revelation. Says he: We have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eyewitnesses of his majesty. For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. And this voice which came from heaven we heard, when we were with him in the holy mount. We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts. In regard of the first kind of Revelation, the Apostle says: We were eyewitnesses of the majesty of Jesus Christ, on the Mount of Transfiguration, of which we have an account in Matt. 17. 1, and Mark 9: 2—Peter, James and John were eyewitnesses of the Transfiguration. They saw the brightness of Christ—his faceshine as the sun—his raiment white as the light—as no fuller could white them. They saw the appearance of Moses and Elias, men of God, in glory talking with Him about his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem. They themselves were the men that were reposing on Tabor and awaking saw the glory of their Master and the men standing by them. As they departed, Peter said, Let us make here three Tabernacles; one for Thee, one for Moses and one for Elias. They were so full of glory that they did not know what to do, Mark 9: 6. They had such a foretaste of heavenly joy and glory as enabled them to say, It is good to be here. They heard the voice from heaven saying: This is my beloved Son, &c. They knew that God represented a Jesus Christ as his Son, his beloved Son, in whom He was well pleased; so beloved that God beholds well pleased all poor sinners who are in Christ. They knew that God himself represented him as a Teacher who taught true doctrine as a Prophet greater than Moses. Deut. 18. 15. They heard God himself say, Hear ye him. Peter, James and John as the chosen eyewitnesses of God, saw and heard this Revelation on Mount Tabor. This Transfiguration took place only a short time before the crucifixion, for the encouragement of the disciples of our Lord. By means of this remarkable event, the truth of the gospel was revealed immediately to Peter, James and John. But Peter will not build his faith upon this foundation alone. He therefore, appeals to a more sure word of prophecy, (prophetical word,) the Scriptures, the written word of God, i. e., *Mediate Revelation*. God does not now speak to us by visions, dreams and voices, but by men employed as instruments; and this is a surer foundation of faith than all other Revelation, Deut. 13. 1-4. God's ancient people were to depend upon prophecy rather than signs and wonders. They were directed to the Law and the Testimony. Is. 8: 20. Abraham said to the rich man, They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them. If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though he rose from the dead. The word of God is infinitely more important and valuable than a message from the dead. Peter heard the voice of the Father, and saw the glory of the Son; yet he would not have believed his own eyes and ears, had he seen or heard any thing contrary to this sure word of prophecy. In as much, then, as he had such mediate and immediate Revelation, he could certainly know, whether he preached the power and glory of Jesus Christ or not—know that he was not preaching a falsehood—a fable. Besides the Holy Ghost strengthened him, so that he knew that he preached no phantom, no hobgoblin nor anything of this kind. But why trust more in the word of God than in visions and apparitions? I answer, because of the divine power in the word. For the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the hearts, Heb. 4. 12. It was most necessary that all men should see Christ transfigured. The testimony of three witnesses was sufficient to attest this fact. Their testimony has been recorded in the inspired volume; and we know that the Holy Scriptures are a sure foundation of faith. The reason of this, is the supernatural and divine power in it. Divine truth is a light that shineth in darkness; a light that has inherent power to enlighten the benighted soul; to produce conviction and a change of views and feelings. To this end, however, there must be attention. The Scriptures must be read and studied. Indeed all our Religion consists in knowing and understanding the Word of God. No man has any more Religion than he has religious knowledge. No man has any more Religion than he intends to have. Then *Scrutamini Scripturas* should be the motto of every man that loves truth.

But where is the darkness spoken of, a reply within us—not in a corner. The whole heart is full of darkness. The understanding is full of darkness. The judgment is full of error. The will is full of rebellion and the affections are full of selfishness. Reason is blind and all the desires are diverted from all that is good. This is indicated by St. Peter when he speaks of a light that shineth in a dark place—all the world is dark. No man can enter the Kingdom of God who brought life and immortality to light in the gospel, except he walk in this glorious light. The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned, Eph. 4: 18. But what will dispel this darkness; I answer the light of divine truth. Hence the Psalmist says: Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path, 119: 105. 2 Tim. 3. 16. No human power will avail. There must be divine power. There must be spiritual illumination; the light of God's word. This word is a foundation of faith. The use we should make of this light is an important matter. In order to be benefited by this light, there must be attention, prayer, reflection and obedience. There must be attention until the day dawn, and the morning star arise in our hearts. The morning star precedes the sun and announces the approach of day—the Holy Ghost is the morning star and Christ the sun. Follow this light and you will not err; turn away from these lamps and you must walk in darkness. If they (false teachers) speak not according to this word (the Holy Scriptures), it is because there is no light in them. There will be need of the gospel until the judgment of Jesus Christ, i. e., the written word—after that not. The Bible is, therefore, a book of the last importance to all. It ought to be every rational mans *vade mecum*. A man should not however, read this Book of God according to preconceived opinion; to suit his own opinion or theory. He, who will thus read the sacred oracles will never attain to the truth. He who would read the inspired volume to good purpose, must also remember that no Scripture is of (any) private interpretation. No man, no church, must presume to interpret the word of God according to their own mind They must seek understanding from God, who shows the meaning of the word by the word, (comparing Scripture with Scripture,) and by his spirit leads *good* men into the knowledge and understanding of it. The Bible is its own interpreter. It should, therefore, command the highest respect. The Bible comes from God, not from man—not from any set of men—not from human reason at all. David says: The spirit of the Lord spake by me; 2 Sam. 23. Paul says: All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and instruction in Righteousness, 2 Tim. 3: 16. Ministers must write and preach according to 1 Tim. 4: 13. 14. Prophets and Apostles according to Matt. 10: 19. 20. The men who wrote the Scriptures were the hand of God—what they wrote was as if God himself had written it. If holy men of God wrote the Scriptures as moved by the Holy Ghost, then, the Scriptures should not be explained according to the will of man, but spiritually. The Holy Spirit is the Author of the Scriptures. He can, therefore, best explain them, since the Scriptures receive their full sense from the spirit and not from the speaker. But says one where is the spirit? I answer in his word. Seek to know the truth and the Holy Spirit will aid you. As soon as a man will begin to work outwardly in the use of the means of grace, God will work inwardly by his spirit—work in and through the truth and thus purify and sanctify the soul. And now to sum up, we have preached to us a gospel of the kingdom of Christ, which is no fable, but a Revelation of divine truth—we not only see the majesty of a crucified Jesus, but we have a more sure word of prophecy, which can not lie—produced not by man, but by the Holy Ghost; let us, therefore, give heed to it, that we may experience joy and peace in believing it and be saved by it with an everlasting salvation. A man might be tempted to doubt the truth of the Christian Religion, but here in this holy Book is the assurance of eternal life through a crucified Jesus. Well might Dr Pason say: Surely, if Christianity be a delusion, it is a blessed delusion indeed; and he who attempts to destroy it, is an enemy to mankind. It is a delusion which teaches us to do justly, to love mercy, and walk humbly before God; a delusion which teaches us to love our Maker supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves; which bids us love, forgive and pray for our enemies, render good for evil, and promote the glory of God, and the happiness of our fellow creatures; which, wherever it is received, produces a humble, meek, charitable, and peaceful temper, and which, did it universally prevail, would banish wars, vice and misery from the world. It is a delusion which not only supports and comforts its believers in their wearisome progress through this vale of tears, but attends them in death, when all other consolations fail, and enables them to triumph over sorrows, sickness, and the grave. If delusion can do this, in delusion let me live and die; for what could the most blessed reality do more?
J. T.,
Aaronsburg.

BEATTY PIANO!

NO OTHER PIANO FORTE has attained the same popularity. Send stamp for Circular. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOC

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MARCH 11, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Public Sales should be advertised in the Reporter, as it goes to nearly every family in the valley.

SALES.—

D. Breon's sale, near Bellefonte, March 16

J. A. Haine's sale, near Churchville, March 23.

Sale, Dr. Van Valzah, dec'd Spring Mills, March 17.

Sale of And. Housman, State College, 24 March, farm stock.

Sale of Ed. Kline, Centre Hill, 24 March, farm stock.

Jacob Meyer's sale, at Lindon Hall March 27.

Mich. Ream, Gregg, sale 16 March.

Sam'l Long, Miles, sale 17 March.

John Ocker, Miles, sale 18 March.

Jacob Gephard, Penn, sale 19 March.

——Sunday, 7, snow all day.

——See Esq. Gephart's notice, and pay your railroad stock.

——The snow is about two feet deep in this county.

——A little son of J. Shuck, of Gregg, boasts of a lamb which weighed 10 pounds when one day old.

——Rev. Shumaker, who has a missionary charge at Lancaster, has accepted a call from the Reformed charge at Aaronsburg.

——Mr Shugert voted for the repeal of the Local Option law, and Mr. Alexander voted against it. We print the vote in full in another column.

——The weather prophet who predicted a mild winter, has gone south for a milder climate,—when he passed through here he had his ears frozen.

——The men who robbed Mr. Grove, in Union county, have not yet been captured.

——Senator Wallace has our thanks for documents sent us. Representatives Shugert and Alexander also have our thanks for similar favors.

——A bill preventing cattle, swine, etc., from running at large, has been reported affirmatively, in the State Senate, leaving it to the voters at any election, either spring or fall, to accept or reject its provisions.

——The sale of Henry Meyer near this place, on 4th inst., was largely attended. His stock amounted to over $1100

——Mr. Ira C. Mitchell writes from Dallas, Texas: We are making gardens here now, and sitting in doors without fires—about as spring like as it will be with you two months hence.

——Geo. B. Harpster, of Lena, Ill., formerly of this place, is in on a visit. George looks well, and as natural as ever.

——Conrod Peck did a handsome favor for Centre Hall on Monday morning, last. The snow of the day previous being about knee deep, Mr. Peck made himself a large snow-plow, out of plank, and V shaped, hitching his horse to this, he passed over the side walks, shoving the snow aside wide enough for a boy and his gal. Coon deserves a monument of more lasting material than snow.

——A protracted meeting has been in progress in the M. E. Church at Spring Mills during the last four weeks, and still continues under charge of Rev. H.C. Galbraith. Twenty-two persons have united with the church, and many more have been converted, the majority being heads of families. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Leckie, Rev. Leckie has not been permitted to assist in the meeting there.

——Mr. Kittell, railroad contractor and localizer of that staunch democratic sheet, the Cambria Freeman, peeped in on us the other day. Mr. Kittell was here to bid on some of the railroad work,—he had the management of the tunnel at Beaver Dam summer before last. Hope he will get a job again.

——If any of the lady readers of the Reporter desire to have a feast for their eyes, and see something they will admire, they only need be directed to the establishment of Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block where is a large jar of pears which would sell for $50. We never saw anything in the line of fruit, no matter in what manner put up, to command ones admiration for real elegance and taste, as does this magnificent jar of pears, put up with so much beauty and artistic skill, standing with queenly splendor upon a table filled with different fruits. No one should fail to call in at Sechler's and see this elegant jar of pears, it is the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it, and has made many mouths water—it is not for sale, and costs nothing to see it.

——Mr. Lyons, the agent for a Publishing House in Philadelphia, is in town taking orders for a large illustrated Family Bible, containing 1700 pages and 1300 illustrations. The engravings are the finest we have seen in any Bible and we think no one will regret spending a short time in examining them, when the agent calls, as he designs to visit every family. He also has the history of the Polar and Tropical World, a work of great merit. We wish him much success in his undertaking.

——Little men perform great feats sometimes, and under this head we dare mention that Wm. B. Mingle tumbled Doc. Neff into the snow one day last week. This was a "big thing" for a little man like Mingle, but just here comes in our neghbor, John H. Keller, who relates how, in his younger days, he flung George Livingston—who was one of the tallest men of this county, sprawling into the snow.—This puts Mr. Keller about 18 inches ahead of Mingle on the size of the man baptised into the snow. But Capt. Benner also wears laurels of the snow-dipping order, for on last Friday morning he laid ye editor on his back in the soft snow at Aaronsburg, and the Captain is *two stories taller* than we are, at that. Beamer feels big now and thinks of running for Sheriff on the strength of his having given us a show-bath. May a fit railroad contract be his lot.

☞Subscribers changing their post-office address this spring, should not fail to notify us of the fact, and furnish us the name of the office they remove too, to that the Reporter, can be mailed accordingly.

INTERESTING REUNION.—A family reunion was held on Saturday, February 6, 1875, at the residence of Henry Gebhart's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Gebhart, near Zion, Pa. The aged widow, who has attained her three score years and ten, had the pleasure of having the greater part of her posterity meet with her around the family including children, grand-children, great-grandchildren, and husbands and wives of those married, is 73. Fifty-three were present at the reunion, of which 11 were children, seven having their respective husbands and wives with them; thirty-two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The day was enjoyed by all, being entertained by instrumental and vocal music. Mrs. Gebhart has been a consistent member of the Evangelical church since November 1845. The greater number of her children are following her footsteps.

Letter From Texas.

PLANO, Collin Co., Texas, }
March 1st 1875. }

HON. FRED. KURTZ—*Dear Sir.*—My former letter in the Reporter has brought me so many letters of inquiry concerning Texas and the opportunities offered therein, and the inquiries are so similar in import, that I am induced to ask the favor of your columns for the purpose of a general reply.

Nearly all inquire about "openings" for each ones particular vocations, and this question is truthfully and fully answered by saying that there are no "openings" in Texas—no "openings" for Lawyers, none for Doctors, none for Teachers, none for Dentists, none for farmers. There is simply a grand field into which all can come and make their own openings, and for active, energetic, honest men and women it is difficult to conceive of better opportunities for accumulating the necessaries and comforts of life, by a few years of patient industry that are presented between the Sabine and the Rio Grande. And there is plenty of room. If the entire population of the United States was transfered to Texas it would not then be as densely populated as France or several of the German States. A learned and experienced citizen of the State in whose company I was recently riding over our praries, remarked, "If the entire population of Pennsylvania could be poured out into Texas how it would make this famed land blossom like the rose!" "I replied, Perhaps there is a large portion of that population which might not be so desirable here—the mining population." "Ah," said he, "We would have plenty of work for them. There are minerals enough in Texas to employ them all, and we would be willing to take them just as they come." The reputation of Pennsylvania farmers has reached here in advance of them and there is no class of people who would be more cordially welcomed, and those who have children to provide for could soon make them all comfortable if they would come and secure these rich lands while they are cheap. The chances that Illinois, Iowa and other North-Western States presented a quarter of a century ago are now presented in Texas, with this difference, Texas lands are cheaper than any U. S. Government lands have ever been, they are better and the climate infinitely preferable. If Mars will occupy his powers in other quarters and permit the inhabitants of this State to cultivate and pursue the arts of peace for ten years, by that time it will be checkered all over with railroads and lands that can be bought now at prices ranging from fifty cents to five dollars per acre will then be worth from fifty to one hundred dollars an acre. Major W. S. J. Adams formerly Attorney General of Tennessee, went to Comanche County, between the Brazos and Colorado rivers, and located in the practice of law, about one year ago. I met him in Dallas a few days ago. He says he never knew of a new country to settle up so rapidly and with so good a class of people as that part of this State is now doing. Over one thousand people have settled in Comanche county since he went there. As an illustration of the manner in which the *right kind* of men can make openings here, a little of the experience of my aforesaid friend Major Adams will not be in-appropos. Through some financial disappointment (and this he told me himself) he found himself in Comanche, a stranger, without a dollar. He entered the best hotel, met the landlord and asked him, "Do you keep this hotel, sir?" "Well, I try to." "Well sir, I have come to your town to stay and practice law, and I haint got a cent." "All right, sir, I'll treat you as well as if you had a million." A good room was assigned the major, he ate his supper and rested until the morning. Next morning he requested the landlord to assist him in securing an office. The two gentlemen called on a Physician of the place who owned the only dasirable office in the place. After an introduction the Major proceeded to business by asking the Doctor what rent he asked for that room? "Five dollars a month, sir." When do you expect your money sir? "At the end of the month." "Well, I think it extremely doubtful about your getting it from me at that time." "Very well, sir, you go on and take possession of it, and pay me when you can." Court commenced in the place soon after and the Judge (a Pennsylvanian by the way, named Osterhout,) assigned the Major to defeat some impecunious jail birds, a courtesy always extended in this county to newly arrived attorneys by way of introduction. When I met him in Dallas last week he had plenty of funds, as attorney for the county has the bonds of the county with him for $20,000 to negotiate for the purpose of building a new Court House. There are plenty of such chances, but if anybody comes to Texas, supposing that he in going among green houses, his experience is very likely to be similar to a person I heard of recently who expressed his disgust in this language, "These Texans are the smartest set of fools I ever saw."

Lawyers, teachers, preachers, farmers, and everybody must come here and make their own openings. They will find a genial and salubrious climate, a kind and productive soil, and as intelligent, generous and hospitable a people to welcome them as can be found in any country.

In reply to inquiries about Schools, the following are the facts. The State has a financial Common School basis superior to any other state in the Union, but owing to imperfect and bungling legislation and for want of an efficient and experienced head the Public School system is not in good working order. The schools are largely dependent upon private patronage for success. The advantages of education are highly appreciated and teachers are well paid. They make from one to two hundred dollars per month. The way to get a situation is to be here, watch when a vacancy occurs and take your chance among other applicants. While waiting and watching there is plenty of work to do on farms so that no one need be idle. If there is an "opening" here for anybody it is for such as a Prof. R. M. M'Gee who will take hold of the public School system of the State and make it a life work. Honor and Fame await "the coming man" for that great service. Persons who are not prepared to come here, but desire to invest can do so through reliable agents, who will purchase land certificates and locate them as advantageously as if the owner were personally present, taking an undivided third of the lands thus secured for services. Great care should be exercised however in the selection of agents, as Texas has been nearly as much cursed with land pirates as Pennsylvania. They are rapidly being driven to the wall however, and by obtaining the Certificate of the County clerk or Land Commissioners to the reliability of an agent confidence may be reposed with fully ordinary safety. The State and its counties are blessed with honest and efficient officers.

But, I fear I am trespassing upon your indulgence, and will leave the balance for next time.

Truly Your Friend,
IRA C. MITCHELL.

——PENN HALL ACADEMY.—The Board of Directors have about completed the arrangement to open this school on April next, by Prof. G. D Gurley, of Lancaster Pa., who comes well recommended as a skillfull teacher. This will be a good Institution for Students preparing to teach, or for College.

There are good prospects that the Watsontown Car Works will soon be in operation.

Samuel Cox, the oldest inhabitant in Northumberland, died on the 18th inst., in his 90th year.

Another nail factory for Northumberland is the order of the day. That little town is looking up.

There is an act before this Legislature authorizing supervisors of turnpikes to erect fountains or watering troughs, for horses and cattle, in the public highway at the expense of the townships.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW BRIDGE AT LEWISTOWN.

Although much trammeled for the want of a proper road on the southern bank of the river, our citizens have been much rejoiced for several weeks that the new bridge had come into use. The ice however was known to be of unusual thickness, and since the partial breakup in December when the trestle work of the railroad was carried away, the entire force of the current having been thrown on the farther pier, caused some uneasiness for its safety. This, with the heavy ice about the the cribbing, may have had something to do with its destruction, for there first span fell.

The thaw which commenced on Monday and continued until Thursday evening was not rapid enough to create apprehensions of a breakup until news came that the ice had given way in the upper waters, and even then it was not believed that it would give way on our dam, as there was but little sign of rottenness about it. The river had been rising slowly until Thursday night, during which a heavy flood must have come down. At the time Galbraith's omnibus came over on Friday morning with the passengers and mails from the Pacific west, there was nothing unusual in its appearance, yet half an hour afterwards it suddenly broke, commenced gorging at Jack's creek, and a few minutes afterwards pier after pier was literally crushed carrying down four spans of the iron structure, one lodging against a pier of the railroad bridge, and the others between town and the gorge. The water in the meantime rose very rapidly, flooding the yards, gardens and outhouses between Elizabeth street and the creek, and causing a general preparation for removal. A few moved altogether, but most were quieted by the general opinion that the worst was past. Most of the inmates of the building between the lock and river moved out some heavy pieces of ice having struck it.

The two short spans, of 60 feet each, extending from the berm bank of the canal to the first river pier, are uninjured; but the other piers are a mass of ruins, of which not a vestige can be seen.

The bridge had only been in possession of the county authorities since January court, when viewers reported in its favor, which report was confirmed by the court. Its total cost was about $35,000, and the actual loss may be set down at from $5000 to $10,000 less.—*Gazette.*

THE BLACK HILLS.

Success of the Gold-Miners' Expedition.

Sioux City, Ia., February 27.—A special despatch to the Sioux City Journal, from Yankton says: Eph. Witcher, a well known citizen, who was a member of the expedition to the Black Hills, arrived in Yankton to-day. He reports having left his companions at the stockade of the expedition, within two miles of Harney's Peak, on Box-Elder Creek, on the 24 instant. Witcher says the expedition was composed of twenty-seven men, and one lady and her son. There were six wagons and the party well armed, some being mounted. They were also well supplied with provisions and mining tools. The expedition left here on the 6th of October. They struck Niabrara River about one hundred and twenty miles above its mouth and, after following the stream some distance, they crossed the country to a point east of the Black Hills. On Cheyenne River they met a party of 200 mounted Indians, with whom they held a peaceable parley. After reaching a path at the foot of the hills they struck into the mountains, and after picking their way reached a point within two miles of Harney's Peak in fifteen days from the date of their entry into the hills. They erected a stockade eighty feet long, and built log cabins from an abundant supply of timber which they found. The cold weather greatly impeded their prospecting. They sank twenty-five prospect holes, and struck gold in every instance. From the grass to the bed of the rock they found numerous gold and silver bearing quartz lodes, and the specimens Mr. Witcher has brought back are pronounced very rich. The party never saw an Indian while in the hills. Mr. Witcher describes the parts of the hills they saw as having magnificent valleys, seemingly limitless forests of pine, abundance of elk, deer and other game. The greater portion of the return trip was made through snow-drifts over a trackless country in very stormy and severe weather. They discovered in coming out of the hills what has been named Witcher's Pass—a good, natural wagon-road. This shortens the way out of the hills by thirteen days. Their animals lived on the grass they found beneath the snow. Mr. Witcher says he can take loaded ox teams into the hills from Sioux City in thirty days. The members left in the hills are in good health and spirits. Mr. Witcher returned for reinforcements. He says there is no evidence of other parties being in the hills. Mr. Gordon, who came with him part of the way, was delayed by his horse giving out. Nothing has been heard or seen of the two army expeditions sent out to intercept them.

FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

The Carlists Repulsed At Bilbao—350 Alfonsists Killed

London, February 28.—Seven battalions of Carlists attacked Bilbao on Friday. After a vigorous bombardment they made an assault on Forts Puente Nuevo and Arbolancha, which were taken and retaken three times. The fighting was desperate on both sides. The carlists were finally repulsed. The Alfonsists lost 150 killed and wounded. The Alfonsists subsequently attacked the Carlists in their intrenchments, and were in turn repulsed with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

The Carlists are preparing for a grand effort against Puigcerda.

PORT AU PRINCE.

Two-thirds of the City Burned—700 Families Rendered Homeless.

New York, February 19.—The steamship Alps, which arrived to-day, brings the following particulars of the fire at Port Au Prince on the night of February 11th.

About half-past ten o'clock p. m. a fire broke out in the city, and in a short time the flames illuminated the heavens for miles around; pieces of burning wood fell on deck of the steamship Alps about a mile and a half from the shore. The houses were principally of wood and very dry and with a scarcity of water and only three small engines with hose about garden size, it was impossible to combat the flames. The amount of damage done is estimated at two million dollars. Two-thirds of the city has been burned to the ground, and six or seven hundred families rendered homeless. The fire is thought to have originated from the explosion of a barrel of kerosene. The fire was still burning when the Alps left.

STILL THE CRY is for the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine. And why? Because it is the most perfect and desirable sewing machine for family use and manufacturing yet invented, and is the cheapest. The constant demand for this valuable machine has made it almost impossible for the manufacturers to supply the demand. Machines will be delivered at any Railroad Station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch House at 727 and 729 Broadway New York.

They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular, free on application.

This Company need a few more good agents.

Peters' Household Melodies, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. A Collection of Popular Songs, by Hays, Danks, Stewart, etc. Each number contains Seven or Eight Songs.

Price, 50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Numbers for $4.

MASSACRE OF A SHIP'S CREW.

San Francisco, February 16.—The Sydney Herald of January 15 gives an account of the massacre of the captain, officers, and crew of the trading brig James Bernie, of Sydney, by the natives of Howes Islands. The ship's company, consisting of the captain, two officers, carpenter, steward, six seamen, forty colored laborers, and one passenger, was divided into three parties on arriving at the islands, and stationed on different islands, when the natives surprised and captured the brig and all the shore parties except that of the second officer, Wm. Rhodes, who escaped with sixteen colored men in a boat, and after being four days without food or water they reached Solomon Islands. Subsequently the American whaler, Benjamin Cummings, took them up and carried them to Bird Island, whence they were taken to Hobart Town by the brig Wolverine. It is believed that the rest of the crew were all massacred. It is reported that six vessels have been captured by the natives of these islands and their crews massacred.

SAD MARINE DISASTER—TWENTY PERSONS LOST AND TWENTY-TWO MISSING.

St. Johns, March 5.—On March 2 the ship Violeta, from France to San Pierre, laden with salt and sugar, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's bay. The captain and crew were saved.

People from the shore went to save the ship, but a northeast gale scattered the ice and twenty of them were lost, and twenty-two others are still missing.

MORE REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES.

Baltimore, March 2.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced the fare for passengers from Baltimore as follows: To Pittsburgh, $5; to Wheeling, $5 50; Cincinnati, $6; Indianapolis, $7; Louisville, $8, Chicago, $8, St. Louis, $10.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announce that on and after March 3d they will reduce the fare from New York to Columbus from $17 50 to $15 25; Zanesville $16 50 to $15 25; Indianapolis $21 to $17 25.

SNOW AND ICE.

FEARS AND FOREBODINGS AS TO INUNDATION.

Port Jervis, New York, March 4.—The snow of yesterday and last night fell to the depth of nearly a foot along the Delaware, and to-day it has been rapidly thawing. Three days weather like this will bring matters to a crisis here, and the question as to whether the ice gorge will so far succumb to the influence of the thaw as to offer resistance to the ice and high water from above or not be decided. If to-day's weather is repeated to morrow there will begin to be a visible change in the condition of the river before Saturday morning, and the river will begin to rise, and, with a thawing day Saturday, Sunday will be apt to see lively times here and at other points.

REPORTS FROM UP THE RIVER.

Reports from up the river say that the people at Callicoon, Cochecton, Narrowsburg and Boryville are beginning to leave all houses on the low ground and to occupy rooms engaged weeks before the break up, in anticipation of a great inundation. There are four great gorges up the river, one at Holbert's Bend, a mile or so above Lackawagen, 500 feet wide, fifty deep and over a mile long; another extending from the mouth of Ten Mile river, above Most Hope, to a mile above the railroad bridge across the river; a third just west of Callicoon, where sixteen miles of ice are heaped up, on Callicoon island and three miles further up the river and another between Hale's Eddy and deposit. There are several smaller jams but none so serious as the above. Beside the enormous quantities of ice in these jams there are about forty miles of the main river above here yet unbroken. No ice has yet come out of the east branch, which runs up through Delaware county from Hancock, draining the Beaverkill region for over 100 miles. The Lackawaxen river, forty miles long, and emptying into the Delaware twenty miles above here, is yet a solid bed of ice, and none of the smaller streams are yet broken up. All this will come down on the first high water, and if the gorge here does not give way, there will be little left of that part of Port Jervis lying on the flat extending from the upper end of the jam and extending for five miles down the river to the Neversink.

POWDER EXPERIMENTS.

R. W. Ware, resident engineer of the Erie railway at this place, experimented on the gorge with giant powder. He used charges weighing from half a pound to three pounds sufficient to rend the largest rock to atoms, but the effect on the ice was barely perceptible. Mr. John G. Mills, of Goshen, to-day offered to contract to make a channel in the gorge by putting two thousand men to work upon it, but the plan is not considered feasible. Mayor Abbott is daily in receipt of letters from engineers and other scientific men offering suggestions in relation to reducing the gorge, but none of them are practicable.

The precautionary measures have been redoubled, and if the flood comes it will not take the town unawares.

A BURNING GASS WELL.

A WONDER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGIONS.

Washington, February 14.—The following interesting description of a burning well in Pennsylvania has been received by the Signal Office in this city from Mr. J. Cummings, of Tarentum, one of the volenteer observers of the Signal Service.

On the night of the 2nd of February, 1875, I, in company with several others, paid a visit to the great Gas Well, situated about nine miles from Tarentum and fifteen miles south of Butler, at a place called Larden's Mill on the farm of Mr. William Hervey, and owned by a company consisting of Messrs, William Hervey, J. S. Vandegrift, and J. McAllaster. The well was tapped about two weeks ago, as I learned from one of the proprietors in their search after oil. They have gone down a distance of 1,145 feet, and have just struck the first sand rock. The well is located in a hollow about 300 feet wide, between abrupt hills. Our party came in the vicinity of the well about 9 o'clock at night, having seen the vast light floating in the sky on many a dark night on previous occasions thirteen miles distant, but when we came in its immediate influence and saw the trees go either hand lit up, and their trunks and branches silvered to their tops by this burning torch, the scene was beyond description. On arriving at the ground we were met by hundreds of people from all parts of the country who, like ourselves, flock nightly to see this great wonder. The first thing to strike the visitor on arriving is the great mass of fine white flame of intense heat and brightness and the hollow rumbling noise heard as the ouns rushing gas plunges into the atmosphere and lights all around by its imposing brilliancy. The flames of this natural torch is about forty feet long and fifteen wide, and keeps at these dimensions night and day with striking regularity. Hence the light is both regular and constant. The heat emitted by so large a body of flame is very great. The trees all around, at proportional distances, are budding and the grass that has not been trodden down by the throng of visitors is growing finely, and considering that this is mid-winter, this circumstance will give you some idea of the great heat. I approached within sixty feet of the flame, and supposed it to be at that distance about 140 degrees. The place has the character of a camp-meeting at night in consequence of the mighty crowds who congregate there. The light is grand. You can see to read with ease a quarter of a mile from this enormous gas jet, and if uninterrupted by trees and the wind of the road, reading could be done at the distance of a mile and a half. The noise as the gas rushes out and is consumed is wonderful.

The Rev. Newman Hall, in a letter to the "Independent," describes a great meeting held in Birmingham, England, by Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists. A vast structure intended for cattle shows, and capable of holding 10,000 persons, was filled. Sankey sang, and Moody, who did the speaking, does not seem from Dr. Hall's account to be different from the Methodist exhorters to whom we are used in this country. He is a powerful natural orator, and uses the accustomed arguments with unaccustomed force. In this instance he depicted the horribleness of sin and the terrors of hell until his hearers were wrought up into a state of intense emotion, and then depicted the office of Christ as a Savior. Then, following the ordinary camp meeting method, he added, "He loves you; He wants to save you—now. Won't you accept Him as your Savior? All you want Him to save you stand up. Don't you want to be saved? Stand up, if you do. There is quite a number standing; now there are others. Now, you Christians, bow your heads in silent prayer, and you who want to be prayed for, keep standing." The scene that followed was like a dozen camp meetings in one. Moody and Sankey go next to London, where great results are expected.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Baltimore, March 2.—The proprietor of the Park Hotel closed his house to-day to the public, to escape incurring the penalties of the Civil Rights bill.

Alexandria Va., March 2.—In consequence of the Civil Rights bill and fearing trouble, both the principal hotels here cancelled their licenses and closed.

MOURNING FOR THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The Emperor of China being dead, says the London Weekly Dispatch, all his subjects, according to their rank, will be required to mourn his decease. On the proclamation of the governor of the province, the Mandarins under him not only put on mourning, but paint out the decorations on their house walls, and wrap their sedan chairs in black cloth. The common people have to shave their heads, and also perform certain ceremonies prescribed especially for them; but as for the Mandarins and local gentry, on a second proclamation from the governor of the province, they meet together on certain appointed days in a particular temple, to "lift up their lamentations" for the departed monarch whom most of these mourners never once beheld.

The mode of their proceedings is in this wise: The Mandarins, gentry and others entitled to take part in the ceremonial, having mustered inside the temple, slowly and silently take up each one the position prescribed for him, according to his rank, on a raised platform previously prepared. This done, a professor of ceremony appears upon the scene. Everything being ready, the professor, amid profound silence calls out, in commanding tone, "Kneel down!" Immediately one hundred individuals, more or less, being the highest in rank and power in the province, simultaneously fall prostrate. Then the next order comes: "Knock your heads once upon the ground," which the company immediately do. Again and again the foreheads tap the floor, and yet a third time they are required to kneel and knock. The Professor, while they are still on their heads and knees, now commands them to "begin their lamentations," whereupon these adult, rational beings commence to moan and weep in a whimpering, subdued tone of voice. This having been kept up for a minute or so, all are ordered to "stop their crying," "rise up," and "disperse from their places," which, by this time, they seem not unwilling to do. Thus ends the ceremony of "three bowings and nine knockings." The funniest thing connected with the whole business is, that until the emperor's death has been officially announced from Pekin, nobody is supposed to be sorry. A steamer commonly brings the news down to a province long before the governor's official dispatch arrives, and thus, though the emperor's decease is perfectly well known, everybody surprisingly commands his feelings, and goes about his business as usual. It is only when the governor sends forth his public announcement that the land is convulsed with sudden and universal sorrow. Happy is the monarch when his people delight to honor.

ANN ELIZA'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 26—A decision was made last evening by Judge McKean in the case of Ann Eliza Young's application for divorce and alimony. It is that Ann Eliza receive $3,000 attorney's fees, and $500 per month alimony pending the trial the alimony to date from the filing of the complaint, which was about twenty months ago. There was loud applause in the court room after the close of the reading of the decision.

SEIZURE OF DISTILLERIES.

Wytheville, March 5.—Deputy Collector Wagner has just returned from a ten days' raid through the Eighth district of Virginia. He seized fifteen distillery buildings, 241 mash tubs, eighty-one gallons of fruit brandy and ten gallons of whiskey, and seized and destroyed fifteen stills of 1,753 gallons capacity, destroyed 34,600 gallons of mash beer, ninety gallons of whiskey, 1,460 gallons of low wines and 150 bushels of malt, and made fifteen arrests, when high water compelled his return.

VESSEL WRECKED—SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

Boston, March 5.—The bark Giovanni, from Palermo, ashore off Cape Cod, has gone to pieces. Sixteen lives were lost. The only survivor is the steward.

John Goss, a well-to-do farmer, residing three miles west of Tyrone, hung himself in his barn on Thursday last. Religious affairs had been troubling him for some time past. He leaves a wife and five children.

London, March 4.—Advices from Buenos Ayres state that disturbances have occurred in that city, during which the palace of the Catholic Archbishop was sacked and the houses of the Jesuits set on fire.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.—A hurricane swept over Chiapgne settlement in Avoyelles parish last week, destroying a church and fifty-four buildings and killing two persons.

THE NEGROES EXERCISING THEIR RIGHTS.

Richmond, March 2.—The negroes here are beginning to exercise their rights under the civil rights bill. During the day several parties have visited various restaurants, including the bar room at the Exchange hotel, and in one instance a barber shop, and demanded to be waited on. They were refused in every instance and ordered out. Nothing is as yet known as to what the party thus treated will do.

MARKETS.

Produce.

New York, March 6.—Flour firm; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and state $4 25@4 85; common to good $4 90@5 00, good choice $5 10@5 85; white wheat extra $5 35@6 00, Wheat steady; receipts 49 000 barrels; No 1 spring $1 12@1 20, No 3 $1 07@1 10, No 2 Milwaukee $1 14@1 15; No 2 northwest $1 12@1 14. Rye shade firmer at 90c. Corn less active; mixed western 83@84c; white 84@85c. Coffee firm at 16@18c. Sugar steady, fair to good refining 7@8c. Molasses firmer at 65c. Petroleum dull, refined 14@14½c; firm at 45c. Dressed Hogs easier at 8½c. Butter western 15@24c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 8.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 90½@91c; No 2 87¾c spot or March; 86¾c seller April; 91c seller May; No 3 83c; rejected 78c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed 63½@63¾c spot; 63¾c bid seller March 74¢ seller April 70¢; bid seller May, rejected 62c. Oats dull; No 2 52½@52½c spot; 52¾c seller April; rejected 50c. Tye steady and in moderate demand, No 1 97½@97¾c Barley—demad fair and market firm; No 2 $1 06 spot; $1 03 seller April.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, March 8.—Clover seed unsettled, western 10@11½c. Flour firm with a fair trade, superfine at $3 25, extra at $4 87½@4 50, Wisconsin and Minnesota $5@5 50; high grades $6 25@7 75. Wheat—red $1 20@1 23; amber $1 25@1 26. Corn dull, yellow 81½@82c; western mixed 81@81¾c. Oats steady; white 69c; mixed 66c. Butter western extras 28@30c, do firsts 24@27c, Eggs western 37@39c.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th ult., by Rev Sloat, Mr J C Stover of Millheim, to Miss Jennie Wilson of Roland, Pa.

AUDITOR'S MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Auditors of Potter twp., will meet at Old Fort, Mar. 25th 1875 at 9 o'clock, to audit and settle the accounts of the Overseers of Poor, and Road Supervisors. All persons having business to transact with the auditors are requested to attend.

W. W. SPANGLER, JAMES MCCLINTICK,
Town Clerk. Jos M. GILLILAND,
J. J. ARNEY.
Mar. 11. Auditor's

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to and all persons having claims against Graff & Thompson and the undersigned are requested to call and settle their accounts with James M. Lashell, at Centre Hill, on or before the 31st day of March, next. Prompt attention to the above is requested.
4mar.3t. A. W. GRAFF.

CAUTION.—An indentured boy, named Wesley Edger, in the 17th year of his age, having run away from me, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting him with any thing on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by him. WM. WEAVER, farmer.
Feb. 25. 3t. Farmer's Mills

BEATTY PIANO!

THE BEST IN USE. ☞Send stamp for Circular. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near State College, Ferguson twp, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24th, the following property: Three Head Horses, 14 Head Horned Cattle, 2 Hogs, 1 Centre Hall Threshing Machine, age 1 Millheim Mower, 1 Hay Rake, Gum Spring Grain Drill, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, Plows, Harrows, 2 small Cultivators, 1 Millheim Cultivator, 1 Sled, Scraper, Corn Planter, Hay Fork, Ropes and Pullies, Log Sled, Shovel Plow, Silver plated double Harness just new, Horse Gears, 4 Fly-nets, Double and Single trees, Chains of all kinds, 1 Grain Cradle, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when terms will be made known. ANDREW HOUSEMAN,
Feb 25 t-d.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be exposed at Public Sale at the residence of the undersigned, at Centre Hill, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, the following property: 2 Work Horses, 2 2-year old Colts, 1 yearling Colt, 2 Cows, 1 Bull, Farming Implements, 1 Plantation Wagon with Hay ladders, Plows, Harrows, 1 1-horse Cultivator, 1 2-horse Cultivator, Plank Roller, Singletrees, Doubletrees, Horse Gears, Britch-bands, Front Gears, Plow Gears, Collers, Bridles, and other articles to numerous to mention. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. when terms will be made known. EDWARD KLINE.
Feb. 25 t-d.

BEATTY PIANO!

ENDORSED BY THE HIGHEST MUSICAL authorities throughout the world as THE BEST. D. F. BEATTY, Proprietor, Washington, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, to me directed there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 20th day of March, 1875, at one o'clock P. M. the following described real estate to wit;

All that certain lot of ground situate in Jacksonville, Marion township, Centre Co. Pa. Beginning at a stone, thence S. 58½°. W. 12½ per. to a stone, thence N. 45½°. E. 5 3-10 per. to a stone, thence N. 58½°. E. 12 per. to a stone, thence S. 52°. E. 5¼ per. to the place of beginning containing 62 per. neat measure, thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, Stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Trevillyan.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Bellefonte. } B. F. SHAFFER.
February 23, 1875. } Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. Pa., to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th day of March A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described real Estate to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Bonner twp, said county, begining at a pine tree thence South 34°, E. 200 per to a black oak, thence N. 56°, East 16 per. to a hickory, thence N. 38°, E. 131 per. to stones, thence N. 33°, W. 159½ per. to stones; thence S. 63°, W. 143½ per. to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres and fifty-two perches and allowance; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling House, large Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. F. Tibbens.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Bellefonte, } B. F. SHAFFER.
Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. } Sheriff.

BEATTY&PLOTTS

BEATTY & PLOTTS'
Celebrated Golden Tongue
PARLOR ORGANS

are ranked by eminent musicians and distinguished men of honor throughout the world as the leading PARLOR ORGANS now in use

An excelent Organ for the Church, Hall, Lodge, Sabbath-school, as well as the parlor.

N. B.—Special rates in this case, as an advertisement.

An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

No other Parlor Organ has attained to the same popularity.

Send stamp for price list and a list of testimonials. Address:
BEATTY & PLOTTS,
Washington, Warren County, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE

Will be offered, at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, near Bellefonte on TUESDAY, MARCH 16, at 10 o'clock, the following personal property.

Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep Hogs, Threshing Machine, Reaper, all kinds of Wagons, Cornplanter, all kinds of Plows and farming implements.
Feb 4. DANIEL BREON Jr.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White 97wheat $1 00 Red 100....Rye 90 .....Corn 60 ....Oats 55.....Barley 90 70....Clover seed 5,00 .....Potatoes 60 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buck wheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

Blatchley's

B

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp.

CHAS

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Swine Breeding.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture discussed this subject, and in its discussion Mr. Harris, of New York, said it must be admitted, as a rule, that he true office of the pig was to use and economize food which would otherwise be wasted or sold at a profit, but still farmers could sometimes better afford to feed corn or wheat to well-bred pigs than to sell it at the market price. He did not know any more profitable branch of farming than raising pigs and selling them at four months for from $7 to $8 a head. He was certain that pigs could be raised that would dress more than fifty pounds at four months old, and by studying the wants of the market and paying more attention to quality, we should be able to hold our own against the West. The aim should be to produce choice meat and rich manure. Mr. Harris said he had endeavored to find out how much pork there was in a pound of corn, and he had found that two pounds of corn would produce a little more than one pound of increase. Liberal feeding while the pig was growing would not only be more economical but they would get more rather than less meat. One hundred pounds of corn, over and above the amount required to sustain the vital functions, was capable of producing sixty-one pounds of dressed pork. Science had produced a pig nearly perfect in form, with a small proportion of bone and offal, and what was now wanted was a pig with strong digestive apparatus. The pig must have a good appetite in order to make pork, and should be kept warm, dry and happy in his pen, with no disposition to run about and stick his nose into other people's business. The restless native pig required twenty-two pounds of corn a week to keep him alive, while the quiet and meditative Essex pig only needed thirteen pounds; and he believed a pig could be bred that would do even better than that. In feeding pigs, the first object should be to reduce the cost of running the machine. If pigs were kept in a damp, wet, or dirty pen, more food was required to keep up the heat of the body. Regular feeding was important, because irregularity in this respect induced restlessness and indigestion. If two pounds of corn, over and above the amount required to sustain the vital functions, was capable of producing a pound of dressed pork, farmers should understand that every extra two pounds of corn required to keep up the heat in cold, damp pens, was an actual loss, not of two pounds of corn, but of one pound of dressed pork. On the subject of pig-manure, Mr. Harris said he estimated that he got 41½ cents' worth of manure a week from a pig whose food cost him 37½ cents. He presented tables showing the value of the manure obtained from feeding various kinds of grain and roots. Pig manure was very liable to be wasted, there was so much urine connected with it, and great care should be taken to absorb the liquid, which was a very powerful manure.

Wheat---Broadcast and Drilled.

Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Professor of Agriculture in the Georgia State College of Agriculture, has made some experiments in sowing wheat broadcast, and in drills, the results being largely in favor of the latter system. In the first place less than half the quantity of seed is required per acre, if sown in drills, than broadcast, this being no small item saved where a large area of land is cultivated. The yield reported is nearly fifty per cent. in favor of drilling, besides, for every bushel of wheat obtained from broadcast sowing, one hundred and thirty-seven pounds of straw were produced, and from the drilled only ninety-nine pounds. From this showing it would appear that a man in raising thirty bushels of wheat per acre in drills, gets a half ton less straw than by the broadcast system; consequently drilled wheat is the least exhaustive of fertility in proportion to the amount of grain produced.

In the experiments referred to, it was further shown that culture of the growing crop produced decidedly beneficial results. After the crop was well started in spring, a subsoil plow was run between each rows, breaking up the earth, but throwing none against the plants. If stirring the soil about corn in summer is beneficial, we can see no good reason why it should not be for the young wheat plant. Whether the increase in yield and quality of grain will be sufficient to pay the extra cost of culture remains to be determined by a series of experiments extending through several years. One or two failures or successes are not to be taken as conclusive in demonstrating the value or worthlessness of such systems of culture.

Farm Notes.

Sawdust is bad for floors of the hennery. Fowls are likely to pick it up and fill their crops with it, and it is bad for them. A clean earth floor is far better. Even a plank floor is better.

No one has yet discovered that paris green, applied to potato vines to kill the Colorado potato beetle, poisons the tuber. On the contrary, careful experiments made to determine the fact prove that it does not.

If you want to increase the wood growth the coming season prune any time before the sap starts, only you are not advised to choose a day when the wood is frozen. If the object is to secure fruit the following season, prune in June, which will check the growth of wood and develop fruit buds.

Millet should not be sown with oats. It should be sown separately and later—say last of May to 10th or 15th of June—on clean well-pulverized land and cut (if for forage) when in bloom and cured like other grasses. It is an annual plant and the sowing must be repeated each year.

The Mississippi River.

The report of the board of officers appointed under the act of Congress of June 23, 1874, in reference to the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river has been made. The persons appointed to this service were three officers of the Engineer corps of the United States army, Lieutenant Colonels Wright and Alexander and Major Comstock; one officer of the Coast Survey, Professor Henry Mitchell; and three engineers from civil life, Messrs. T. E. Sickles, W. Milnor Roberts and H. D. Whitcomb. This board visited in Europe and Africa the various points at which engineering science has triumphed over difficulties similar to those found in the case before them. They visited the mouths of the Rhone, the Vistula and the Danube, and examined the works of the Suez canal, and in the light of the knowledge thus acquired made the surveys in Louisiana. They have now terminated their labors by the presentation of a report of that admirable class which gives all the necessary facts of a great case in a few pages, and bases a postive recommendation on the facts shown to exist.

It is deemed feasible to accomplish in the Mississippi all that is necessary in either one of two ways—by cutting a canal from a given point in the course of the river through the land to deep water, or by such construction of jetties or long piers at the mouth of one of the channels now open as will keep the current of the river sufficiently close to dredge out the stream and prevent deposit, or at all events deposit within a depth where it could do harm. Of the board of seven persons six favor the latter plan, one only—Lieutenant Colonel Wright—being in favor of a canal. In addition to the various reasons giving in full in the report why the committee believe the improvement of the south pass far preferable to the construction of a canal, the important element of cost is also in its favor. To construct and maintain the canal would cost $11,514,200, and the works at the south pass would cost for construction and maintenance $7,942,110.

An Illinois man, who wants to do good, thus writes to a Chicago agent of the Kansas grasshopper sufferers: "Mr. Ludlow, Sir: I understand you are an agent for Kansas sufferers, and as I am not doing anything at present, I think it would be a good thing to go from one town to another and collect money for the Sufferers wish I would like to do. I would expect sum pay for it."

THE CARBONDALE ROBBERY.

A Guilty Spirit Chases the Bank Burglars to their Fate---Changing the Hiding Place of the Stolen Money.

William Rafferty, who was arrested in Binghamton, N. Y., by Pinkerton's detectives for complicity in the Carbondale Bank robbery of January 14, has given an account of the way in which he and his confederates tried to conceal the money satisfactorily to all the parties, which shows that they found that a more difficult matter than the stealing of it. The $6,000 they obtained they put in an old bag, and before they could obtain any more they were frightened away. They left by the back door and, handing the money to a confederate on the outside, two of them went around the block and came along by the bank and joined the crowd then assembled there. The other robber, a man named Decker, went across the river. Rafferty and his comrade joined in the search for the robbers, and were very enthusiastic, doing more than any others in putting the searchers on the wrong track and bringing about the arrest of the two suspected persons, who were subsequently released.

The confederate who took the bag of money handed to him at the rear of the bank hid it in an ash heap back of his house. It had been there but a few hours when the man who hid it was seized with the fear that the house would be searched. He consulted with his companions, and was advised to remove the treasure to a safer place. He then dug up the bag and secreted it in a snow bank in the rear of another house in an out of the way part of the city. Becoming nervous again, owing to an apprehension that the hiding place of the money might be traced up by the tracks in the snow, another change was made the same day. The money was transferred from the snow bank and hidden in a bundle of lath lying in the yard of a sawmill. It rested there until about midnight, when its guilty guardian, thinking that the lath might be sold the next day, arose from bed and hastened to find another and safer place to secrete it. After considerable consideration about the matter the bag of money was hung beneath the seat of the uneasy robber's water closet. The next day, in wandering about the streets of Carbondale, he overheard two men in the Harrison House say that the place might be searched. This frightened him again, as he could not get it out of his mind that the place to be searched was his. He again took counsel with some of his companions in the crime, and it was decided to take the money to the saloon of another confederate named Bond. It was there thrown in under the bar. At this place the money was counted for the first time. There was in the bag $5,800, mostly in five-dollar bills. The last hiding place being finally decided unsuitable, the bag was given to Rafferty to take care of. He had no house of his own and carried the money on his person for some time; finally taking it to a store, of the owner of which he refuses to give the name, he took up a board in the floor and placed it there. The owner of the store had nothing further to do with the matter, Rafferty says. To this arrangement the sharers in the booty were opposed, as it would be impossible to get it, since they were obliged to leave town suddenly. The money was therefore taken from the store and placed some distance in the entrance to a coal mine, in a crevice. Here it lay for a day or two, when Rafferty went to see if it was all safe, and found that the rats had carried off about two hundred dollars, and mutilated quite a number of bills. This was an alarming discovery; so it was resolved, in order that the responsibility of the charge might be divided, to share the money among the gang and have an end to the matter. So the division was made, and unfortunately an outside man, who acted as watcher, etc., was not given any share of the plunder. This unwise act on the part of the gang was the main thing leading to their detection. The slighted man took some friends into his confidence, and they at once commenced a system of blackmail on the parties who had the money. The vigilant detectives accidentally got hold of one of these discontented individuals and pumped sufficient information out of him to warrant him in his subsequent action. Rafferty, Decker, Bond and McGovern were arrested, as already stated, by telegraph, and are now awaiting trial.

Of the stolen funds $5,500 have been recovered. Of this Rafferty had $900 hidden in a barn.

What they Wear.

The novelty for scarf sashes and overskirts of evening dresses, says a fashion journal, is white net covered so closely with silver spangles that the net-work is concealed and a surface of silver is presented. It is also used for transparent sleeves of silk dresses.

Very full ruches for the neck are now preferred, as scant ones look poor. The newest muslin ruches are laid in triple box-plaits that are cut down in the center to show all the lace on the edge in the row upon row. This costs $1.75 a yard. Crepe lisse plaitings for the neck have wider plaitings similarly cut for the sleeves. These are first crimped, then box-plaited, and two rows of different widths are sewed together and bound by soft lutestring ribbon. Other ruches are hemmed, and merely side plaited; two rows of different depths are then used to show the hems. The slightest airy ruffles have a scallop on each plait, and this scallop is finished with a tiny pearl edging. Organdy ruffles are cut bias in order to give them a fuller effect, and are also scalloped and finished with a pearl edge trimming.

The newest collarettes are of Mechlin lace, frilled and ruffled very high around the neck, fastened behind with a pink rose and long streamers of blue, rose, or black velvet ribbon, and trimmed in front with a long jabot of waves of lace that extend to the waist, and have pink roses and ribbon loops in the waves. These are pretty, becoming, and stylish, as the caprice is for trimming the neck as high as possible, even in the ball-room. Valenciennes collarettes of this kind cost from $6.50 to $20.

Dressy littles Marie Antoinette collars are made with plaited tulle standing around the neck, soft bias folds of tulle laid on the breast, and an edge of blue China crape piping and plaiting fastened in front by a pink rose and blue gros grain bow; price $5.50.

For light mourning dresses cut with heart-shaped neck is a box-plaiting of tulle, with black vevet loops between each plait, and a little transferred star is on each velvet plait; price $5.50. The same collarettes are made with Sevres blue or pale pink ribbon.

The Cost of Government.

Governor Tilden, of New York, states that "in the decade beginning July 1, 1875, the people of the United States will have paid in taxes $7,000,000,000—three-fifths for the use of the Federal government and two-fifths for the State and municipal governments." The sum is nearly one-half the total assessed wealth of the country ($14,000,000,000) in 1870. The yearly average is $700,000,000, equal to five per cent. on the whole taxable valuation. It appears then that our total taxes are five per cent. a year on our assessed wealth, and that in every twenty years a sum equal to all the assessed wealth of the country is consumed in the cost of governing it. The figures are certainly startling, and an exchange very truly says there cannot be a considerable substantial growth in wealth in a land where five per cent. of the wealth is annually consumed in taxes; there may be transfers of property from one class to another; a few may grow rapidly richer, while the masses grow poorer; but a general prosperity is impossible. A tax rate of five per cent. maintained for ten years exhibits a condition in which government devours all the substance of the people every two decades, and makes them as thorough vassals as were the liegemen of a feudal baron of the middle ages. And its effect extends far beyond this. It discourages attachment to and cultivation of the soil, heightens the fierce struggle for life, and provokes a resort to those rapacious enterprises that promise exorbitant and unfair profits.

If you want to make a drum stick set it on the head of a tar barrel.

Accommodations for Visitors to the Centennial.

Director General Gashorn, in his letter to the Centennial Committee, says: It is estimated that from 6,000 to 10,000 non-resident commissioners, exhibitors and employees will require lodging for a period of seven months in Philadelphia during the exhibition, and that there will be an average of 20,000 visitors in the city daily, for whom comfortable, cheap and convenient quarters must be provided. What ability the existing hotels in this city have for accommodating so great a number I am not advised, but as so much of the success of the exhibition will depend on the inducements that may be offered to the public in this behalf I cannot too urgently call the attention of the committees and citizens of Philadelphia to the importance of considering this subject without delay, with the view of organizing a system of hotel accommodations that will be sufficient for all reasonable demands. The official announcement that ample provision under proper regulations has been made will greatly increase interest in the exhibition at home and abroad. Transportation will be required for from 40,000 to 60,000 persons daily to and from the park, and on extraordinary occasions double these numbers may have to be provided. At the Paris exhibition in 1867 there was an average of 70,000 daily admissions, and on one occasion the number reached 173,923. It is reasonable to estimate that the daily attendance at Fairmount Park will be at least 50,000. It should be remembered also that this multitude must be transported by private and public conveyances, between the hours of eight A. M. and twelve M., and return between five and eight P. M. The question of transportation for such great numbers therefore becomes as difficult as it is essential. The attendance will largely depend on facilities that will be offered for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Hence the importance of a satisfactory solution of the question. In the consideration of this question should be included the condition of the approaches to the park from different sections of the city, and also the tariff of rates for carriages, hacks, cabs, omnibuses, and other public conveyances, which should be registered by law to prevent imposition. It is apparent that these questions, although local in their character, are of great interest to the general public, and are really the most essential elements to the success of the exhibition. In the proper provision for their regulation is involved the reputation of the city and the good will of the public toward the enterprise. The accommodation of visitors without the exhibition ground does not properly come within the duties of the national commission. The commission will, however, secure, as far as possible, favorable transportation facilities for exhibitors and visitors to the city, but the special arrangements for their entertainment while in the city should be made by the citizens of Philadelphia.

A Minnesota Winter.

Thirty below zero.
The windows are curtained with rime.
Icicles pend from beard and mustaches.
Horses trot in a coat of silver mail.
If you have ears, prepare to shed them now.

The cold of the last week has been extreme. This is the "cold week" of the Minnesota winter, but in no recent similar period has the dip of the thermometer averaged quite so low. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights were remarkably severe, and those who slept with an open window at the foot of the bed sacrificed comfort to ventilation. They escaped the Scylla of asphyxia and skirted near the Charybdis of congelation. And when they rose at last they found the mercury hovering in the vicinity of minus thirty degrees. During those days the air has been laden with moisture, and the atmospherical phenomena have been striking and beautiful. Saturday was a specimen day. At two o'clock the sun glowed suddenly in a solid bank of cloud, and, during this season of moodiness, two mock suns, nearly as large and brilliant as the real sun, appeared in the sky to the right and left, some twenty degrees distant and horizontal with it, and these were suspended in a brilliant halo, which encircled the sun, the horizon cutting off the lower edge. Shortly after, there burst through the clouds, twenty degrees further off, another halo, containing, however, no duplicate suns. These halos gradually brightened until they took on all the tints of iris, and there were twin "rainbows" painted in nature's most delicate touch. And, above them all, nearly in the zenith, glowed the corona, the segment of an inverted bow, painted with gorgeous dyes from red to purple, resting on the outer halo, and exceedingly brilliant at the point of tangency. This was brighter than the other bows, and lasted longer, but it was fickle—fading, then flashing up in a splendid arc, coming and going, like the lambent light of the aurora. Finally, the sun declined, the fog lifted, and the iris, parhelia and corona melted away. This cold, dry weather is favorable to electrical fun. In-doors is well heated, especially in those heated by furnaces, it is easy for participants in the fun to give one another shocks, by the electricity generated by simple shuffling, in shoes, over a thick carpet. A youngster given to "cutting up" can get considerable fun out of this, and sparks that are both visible and audible can be sent from the knuckle or finger end to the nose of the person who is being operated on. If that nose happens to be, from any reason, particularly lurid, the effect is greatly heightened. On the whole, a Minnesota winter has its compensations.—*Minnesota Mail.*

A Legal Wag.

Judson T. Mills, of South Carolina, was judge of a district court in Northern Texas, fond of a joke, but was very decided in the discharge of his duty. Thomas Fannin Smith was a practicing lawyer at the Bar, and having shamefully misstated the law in his address to the jury, turned to the court, and asked the judge to charge the jury accordingly. The judge was indignant, and replied:

"Does the counsel take the court to be a fool?"

Smith was not abashed by this reproof, but instantly responded:

"I trust your honor will not insist on an answer to that question, as I might, in answering it truly, be considered guilty of contempt of court."

"Fine the counsel $10, Mr. Clarke," said the judge.

Smith immediately paid the money, and remarked, "It was $10 more than the court could show."

"Fine the counsel $50," said the judge.

The fine was entered by the clerk, and Smith, not being able to respond in that sum, sat down.

The next morning, on the opening of court, Smith rose, and, with much deference of manner, began:

"May it please your honor, the clerk took that little joke of yours yesterday about the $50 as serious, as I perceive from the reading of the minutes. Will your honor be pleased to inform him of his error, and have it erased?"

The coolness of the request, and the implied apology, pleased the judge, and he remitted the fine.

Weight and Height of Americans.

According to a recent work of Mr. B. A. Gould, actuary to the United States commission, in which some very interesting figures relative to soldiers in the last war are given, it appears that the American nation, instead of being degenerated and inferior to the European race in point of physical perfection, is far the reverse. The figures adduced show that "the tallest men were from Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin; the next tallest, New England, New York, New Jersey; and the shortest from Scotland, England, Germany." In weight, the men of Kentucky and Tennessee were the heaviest, averaging 150 pounds; England, Scotland, France, Belgium, all between 138 and 139 pounds. The ratio of weight to stature gave in pounds to the inch: Ohio and Western States, 2.185; New England, 2.121; England and Scotland, 2.118; Germany, 2.168.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The United States Senate passed a bill granting a site to the Peabody School in Florida.....

A man worth $100,000 committed suicide in Jersey City through fear of poverty.....The Governor of New York signed the bill for more effectual punishment of peculation in office.....

The captain and thirteen of the crew of the abandoned ship Sydney Dacres, from San Francisco for Liverpool, who were missing, have arrived at Valentia. All the ship's company are now safe.....W. H. Green, an old citizen of Hampton, and one of the directors of the Fair Haven Bank, died after five days' illness. His wife was so overcome that she died the next day, and her brother, who had been living with her, died the day following. The first two died of pneumonia, and the last of heart disease.....The city of Albany, N. Y., has distributed a thousand tons of coal to its poor during the winter.....James McMahon leaped from the dome of the capitol at Washington, falling a distance of 150 feet and being dashed to pieces.

Three iron-clads and 2,500 troops have left Spain for Cuba.....A negro was admitted to the second class of boys in the high school at New Orleans. Twenty out of twenty-two in the class left the school immediately. There was no disturbance.....The Aldermen of New York have asked the Legislature to authorize them to take up all the wooden and concrete pavements in the city and repave the streets with stone.....Five German iron-clads have gone to Spain to look after matters there. Germany is very anxious to have a hand in the Spanish troubles.....Sharkey, the escaped murderer, is in Havana, and can be seen at any time associating with Spanish officers and nabobs.....The debt of the city of New York has been ascertained to be about $125,000,000, with some unadjusted claims in addition.....Butler, of Massachusetts, has taken in hand the Western Union Telegraph Company and the New York Associated Press.....It was through Gen. Stone, now of the Egyptian army and a friend of Gen. Sherman's, that the Khedive presented the jewels to Gen. Sherman's daughter.

The Jersey City Curling Club challenge any club in New York or New Jersey to play for eight barrels of flour and eight tons of coal, the winning club to have the distribution of the flour and coal among the poor of the place wherein they live.....Ike Hooper colored, was hanged at Augusta, Ga., for the murder of Howard Satterwhite, colored, in December, 1873. The hanging was private in the jail yard, with only a few spectators. The condemned man met his fate with great calmness, and seemed to suffer little pain.....Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell, United States navy, died at his residence in New Brunswick, N. J., aged seventy-seven years.....The United States House committee on foreign affairs voted to return one-half of the Japanese indemnity fund, amounting to $1,200,000, to the Japanese government and to use the other half as a fund for the education of Japanese and American youths as interpreters in the diplomatic service.....Two-thirds of the city of Port-au-Prince has been burned to the ground, and about 600 or 700 families rendered homeless. The fire arose from the explosion of a barrel of kerosene oil.....The new Republican Senator from Minnesota, S. J. R. McMillen, is fifty years of age. He was chief-justice of the supreme court of Minnesota.

Advices from Zanzibar report that a fleet of men-of-war have bombarded and captured Fort Mombazique, off the east coast of Africa. The engagement lasted five hours. Seventeen of the garrison were killed, and fifty wounded. Two slave ships were captured, with three hundred slaves on board.....The Lehigh and Easton railway company of Pennsylvania petition the Massachusetts Legislature to guarantee $5,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds on condition that it will carry all coal destined for Massachusetts at a rate of not over 1½ cents per ton per mile.....In a New York shanty two men drank a quart of whisky, and then one of them murdered the other in a most brutal manner, by beating his brains out with a chair.

.....John Mitchel has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary county, Ireland, presenting himself again as a candidate for Parliament.....Phelps Olwell, a laborer in New York, surrendered himself to the police and confessed to having killed, as he claimed, in self-defense, a stranger supposed to be from London, Canada.....An explosion in the Safety Fuse Works, at Redruth, Cornwall, England, caused the death of five girls.....Four hundred and five Indians were killed and 227 were captured by United States troops in 1873.....The heirs of the American citizens captured in the Virginius and killed are to receive $2,000 for each man killed.....Edward Spangler, who was one of the persons sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for participating in the assassination conspiracy which resulted in the death of President Lincoln in 1865, died at the residence of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, near Bryantown, in Charles county, Md.

About one thousand laborers have left England for Canada.....The Democrats of the Second Congressional district of Connecticut nominated Judge James Phelps, of Essex, for Congress. In the third district Judge Lafayette S. Foster was nominated by the Democrats.....The witnesses called for the prosecution in the Tilton-Beecher case were Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Tilton's brother (Richards), and Kate Cary. After their evidence was given the prosecution rested.....By an accident to a party of "coasters" in Meriden, Conn., Wilie Michen, aged sixteen years, was killed, and a number of young men and girls were seriously injured. The party, which numbered thirteen persons, were sliding on a "double ripper."..... The execution of Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, took place at Pittsburgh, Pa. The crime for which Ortwein suffered death was committed on the night of April 29 last, near Homestead, a village on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad. His victims were John Hamnett, a well-to-do farmer, his wife Agnes, two daughters named Ida and Emma, and a bound boy named Robert Smith.....A conflict of authority has arisen between the State constables and United States marshals in Rhode Island, over the seizure of liquors.....The United States Judiciary committee reported unfavorably as to the obligation to continue the Pacific Mail subsidy, and the Senate voted to retain the clause in the Appropriation bill which repeals it.....A bill was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature for the appointment of a State commissioner to take measures against the spread of cattle disease.....The United States House defeated the Tax and Tariff bill, and, on motion of Mr. Dawes, passed a substitute taxing whisky to be made hereafter ninety cents a gallon, increasing the tax on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents a pound, on cigars from $5 to $6 a thousand, and on cigarettes from fifty to seventy-five per cent. The increase of twenty-five per cent. on the present duty on sugar and molasses, and the restoration of the ten per cent. duty on woolens, steel, and iron, are retained as in the committee's bill.

Spain paid England as an indemnity for the Virginius outrage on British subjects £500 sterling for each white, and £300 sterling for each black man murdered.....The bills admitting Colorado and New Mexico as States passed the United States Senate.....The Conservative and Republican parties of Louisiana have agreed on a compromise which, it is hoped, will settle matters in the State.....The salt manufacturers in Saginaw Valley, Mich., are forming a combination to send annually one hundred thousand barrels of salt into the Syracuse market to undersell the manufacturers there, in retaliation for a similar course pursued by the Syracuse companies.....Governor Hartranft issued a warrant for the execution on Wednesday, the 24th day of March next, of Joseph Brown, convicted in Schuylkill county on the 15th of November, 1873, of the murder of Daniel M. Kraemer and Annetta his wife, and sentenced December 27, 1873, to be hanged.....Wintermute, who shot Gen. McCook in Colorado, has secured the $20,000 bail required by the supreme court, and is discharged from jail.....Jane McClure, aged thirty-five, escaped from the Providence Lunatic Asylum. The next morning her terribly mangled remains were found at the crossing of the New York Central and Hudson river railroad.

A traveling salesman, while in a lonely place near Napoleon, Ohio, was waylaid by two men who demanded his money. He had two wallets—one of his own containing six dollars, and one belonging to his employer with over a thousand in it. He handed over the former and the robbers went off fooled.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was passed.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he was opposed to the bill as it now stood, because it excluded colored children from the school.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 25—Messrs. Bowman, Gilbert, Lewis, Morill, of Vermont, Sargent, Sherman, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats against the reconsideration.

The resolution to admit Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, to a seat in the Senate was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 22—fifteen Republicans voting with the Democrats to effect the object. This action practically kills the resolution, and is looked upon as a great victory by the opponents of the President.

The Senate considered the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendment of the Senate committee on appropriations, increasing the amount to subsist and care for the Apache Indians in Arizona from $300,000 to $375,000, and for those in New Mexico from $100,000 to $125,000, was agreed on.

During the discussion Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said these Indians should be made to work and earn their living like other people. The policy of giving them food and clothing would not result in good.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, said the expense of feeding the Indians might be great, but the expense of fighting them was greater.

The amendment authorizing the payment of $150,000 from the money in the treasury belonging to the Seminole Indians, for land on the north fork of the Canadian river, was thrown out by the committee.

The Senate agreed to the amendment appropriating $30,000 to liquidate such claims on the Round Valley Indian reservation, California, as are valid by virtue of a pre-emption or homestead entry.

The credentials of Messrs. Angus Cameron of Wisconsin, and Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, to represent those States for six years from March 4, 1875, were read and placed on file.

The following bills were then read the third time and passed: The Indian Appropriation, the Military Academy, and the Pension Appropriation.

While the Post-office Appropriation bill was under discussion, Mr. Thurman offered an amendment which was agreed to, providing that the Congressional Record shall be carried in the mails free of postage, which was still further amended by providing that all public documents already printed by either House of Congress may pass through the mails free, upon the frank of any member of Congress, until December 1, 1875.

An amendment reinstating the franking privilege as it formerly existed, was voted down by 32 yeas to 25 nays.

The following bills were passed: For the republication of vols. 56 to 66, inclusive, of Peters' Report of Major Howell, and to print 3,500 more copies of the memorial services on the death of Prof. S. F. B. Morse.

An amendment to the Military Academy bill, providing that hereafter one-half the number of cadets to be appointed, was laid on the table.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, thought the increase of the tax on whisky would be an injury to legitimate distillers, inasmuch as it would encourage illicit distilling.

Mr. Garfield wanted to tax whisky eighty-five cents per gallon.

The House took up the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river.

The bill authorizes James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and his associates to construct such jetties and other auxiliary works as to create and maintain for 20 years a channel between the southwest pass of the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico. They are to receive $8,000,000 for constructing such works and obtaining a depth of thirty feet in the channel, and $1,500,000 a year during twenty years while such depth is maintained.

After considerable discussion as to whether the work ought to be done by army engineers or private individuals, an amendment by Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, was adopted, striking out that portion of the bill which directs the Secretary of War to construct the work in case of the default of Capt. Eads.

The bill was then passed without a division.

While the Tariff bill was under consideration, Mr. Roberts, of New York, from the committee on ways and means, moved to amend section three, which relates to stamps on matches, by making the repeal take effect on the 1st of May. Also requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the stamps on hand unused. Both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, moved to strike out the third section, and sent up to be read a communication from manufacturers of matches, in favor of maintaining the stamp-tax on matches, as being a protection against foreign manufacturers. He said that no one felt the burden of the tax; that it yielded $1,300,000 in three months, and that it was wrong to strike it out.

The motion was agreed to, and tax remains.

The House after considerable discussion passed a bill which provides that every person who in the line of duty in military or naval service of the United States shall have lost a limb or sustained bodily injuries depriving him of the use of any of his limbs shall receive once every five years an artificial limb or an appliance to support and strengthen his disabled limb, under such regulations as the surgeon-general of the army may prescribe; that such artificial limb or appliance shall be furnished through the medical department of the army; and that the period of five years shall be held in connection with the filing of the first application after the 7th day of June in the year 1870, and that every person entitled under the laws of the United States to a pension on account of a leg or arm which is wholly disabled and cannot be rendered serviceable by any mechanical appliance shall be entitled to receive the same pension as if said leg or arm had been amputated at or above the knee or elbow. It also provides that all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions for the services of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and to their widows, on account of their disloyalty, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which calls for $27,761,500.

On motion of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, an amendment was inserted forbidding payment for any patent for the preservation of cloth from moths or other insects.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed which makes it the duty of United States Consuls at Chinese and Japanese ports to ascertain whether immigrants have entered into agreements for service in this country for lewd or improper purposes; and in such cases to refuse the requisite permit or certificate.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed. It calls for $6,000,000.

The Senate bill providing for a commission to obtain statistics on the alcoholic trade, with amendments extending the term to two years, providing that all the commissioners shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or tota, abstinence, and that no salary or expenses shall be allowed, was rejected. During the discussion it transpired that the temperance people were anxious to have something done by authority, and were willing to pay all the expenses themselves.

On motion of Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed reorganizing the Quartermaster's department.

This department is to consist of one Quartermaster-General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; four assistant quartermasters-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; eight deputy quartermasters-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; fourteen quartermasters, with rank, pay, and emoluments of major of cavalry, and thirteen assistant quartermasters, with rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry. It also abolishes the grade of military storekeeper as soon as the present incumbents cease to occupy that position.

The Tariff bill was again under consideration in the House Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, moved to strike out the sixth section, which provides that the increase of duties shall not apply to goods on shipboard bound to the United States on February 10, 1875, nor to goods on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of the act. Rejected.

Mr. Dawes moved an additional section providing that nothing in the act of February 8, last (the Little Tariff act), shall be construed as imposing any duty on bolting cloths heretofore admitted free of duty, nor to require the use of a stamp on the payment of money in the savings bank pass books. Adopted.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the effect that when silk goods contain twenty per cent. of some other material, the duty shall be reduced ten per cent. Rejected.

Mr. Hathorn, of New York, offered an amendment to tax imported mineral water. Adopted.

Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, offered an additional section imposing an income tax of three per cent. on all income between $3,000 and $10,000, and five per cent. on all incomes exceeding $10,000.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment providing that tax on dividends, etc., shall be paid by corporations. Adopted.

Mr. Loughridge's amendment, as thus amended, was adopted—114 to 86.

A proposed new section, taxing tea ten cents and coffee two cents per pound, was voted down.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, moved to amend the income tax section by requiring all collectors in States and Territories to be citizens of such States or Territories. Adopted.

An amendment was also adopted which imposes a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver coin and bullion, and other securities.

A motion to abolish the stamp tax on checks was rejected.

Amid much excitement Mr. Dawes moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried by a vote of 110 to 34.

The committee then rose and reported the action of the House.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means committee, with instructions to report it back with sections imposing the income tax and taxing whisky eighty cents per gallon.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on striking out the enacting clause, and it was not agreed to—yeas, 106; nays, 150.

The House thereupon went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Virginia, a section was added allowing manufacturers to use licorice and other ingredients free of duty.

Motions to make the duty on ale two dollars instead of one per barrel, making the liquor tax on retail liquor dealers fifty instead of twenty-five dollars, and striking out the duty on sugar were rejected.

Mr. Dawes thereupon addressed the House on the necessity of providing for the deficit in the treasury, and spoke of the impossibility of framing any revenue bill that would satisfy all sections and all interests. He referred to the income tax as a tax which was the most just and proper in theory, but as one which had proved objectionable in all countries where it was tried, because it was promotive of perjury and demoralization. He therefore offered as a substitute of the bill one taxing whisky, to be made hereafter ninety cents per gallon, tobacco and sugar as in the amended bill, and restoring the ten per cent. on the manufactured goods.

The substitute was agreed to by a vote of 131 to 111, and the bill passed by 133 yeas to 113 nays.

The bill as passed levies a tax of ninety cents per gallon on all distilled spirits hereafter to be produced; increases the tax on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound; increases the duty on cigars from $5 to $6 per thousand, and on cigarettes from $2.60 to $2.75; abolishes the abatement of ten per cent. as heretofore allowed by section 2503; that the increase provided by this bill shall not affect any goods shipped previous to February 10, 1875, nor on any goods in warehouse after time of passage.

Only one Democrat voted for the bill; and about forty Republicans against it.

The Potato Disease.

Announcement has already been made of the selection of Prof. De Bary, of Strasburg, by the Royal Agricultural Society of England to make a series of investigations into the life history of the potato fungus, for the purpose of filling up a certain blank in our knowledge of the development of this destructive object. This gentleman, in carrying out his investigations, has lately discovered that the disease is not propagated by defective tubers, and that although the mycelium was distinctly apparent in the stalks of plants raised directly from diseased tubers, yet that neither gonidia or gonidia were evolved. He also expresses the hope that he has at last discovered the resting-places of the oospores, or the active primary germs of the fungus. This is the special point upon which further information is needed, and many suggest the proper means of preventing the continuance of the disease in any given locality, by warning agriculturists against planting their potatoes in a spot where they must, at some time, inevitably be destroyed.

A Singular Cow Case.

While George Addy's cow was grazing on the line between the town of Manchester and the city of Paterson, N. J., George Spittel, the Paterson pound keeper, took her to the pound. Addy sued before a Justice of the Peace for injuries done to the cow and for detention, but lost the suit. On an appeal it was before the Common Pleas Bench. Counsel for Addy contended that the valuable part of the cow was her hind quarters, and as that was beyond the Paterson city limit, his client was entitled to a judgment. The court scarcely agreed with counsel, but said that the decision of the case might turn upon the exact length of the cow. Counsel for plaintiff insisted, then, that she should be measured to the end of her tail. The court directed that she should not be measured beyond the haunches, and deferred decision until the measurement shall have been made.

War Dance in a Hospital.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at the United States marine hospital, at Louisville, the other day, by the sudden delirious freak of a Modoc Indian, more than six feet tall, and of powerful frame, who is an inmate of the fever ward. The fellow jumped from his bed, seized a poker, and began executing one of the war dances of his tribe in the middle of the hall. It is said that the number of other patients who instantly found strength enough to rush out of doors, vault from windows, clear stairways and the like, surprised even those who were most familiar with the records of the institution.

A New One.—A new religious belief is gaining ground in Ohio. Its adherents are called Eternalists. They hold that a soul is immortal, and that it occupies a succession of bodies on earth, both of men and animals, and when disembodied by death it hovers in the air until by some subtle process of materialization it forms or enters a new infantile body, the character of that body—whether of hog, dog or man—depending upon the manner of life which the deceased person from whom the soul comes, has led.

Vinegar Bitters.

Dr. J. Walker, a regular practicing physician of California, has conferred a priceless boon upon mankind, by the introduction of a "Bitters" compounded from herbs exclusively, which may be truly said to be superseding all others, and is becoming a bitter dose indeed for the charlatans and quacks, on account of its immense sale and universal popularity. Not only are these Vinegar Bitters, as he calls them, an invaluable tonic and alterative, but they are acknowledged as a standard medicine, and the astonishing rapidity with